FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR F. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 269 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure.
Himalaya M.	G. Matsuzaki	8th Nov.	24th Nov.
Indo-Maru	S. Kametaka.	15th Nov.	28th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	K. Takahashi	27th Nov.	13th Dec
Honolulu M.	H. Meguro	12th Dec.	28th Dec.
Java Maru	J. Kojima.	27th Dec.	12th Jan.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to
K. SHIMA,
P. O Box No 2825 Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
11th November ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th	MOREA	10,911
25th	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th	NARKUNDA*	16,227
16th	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd	KARMALA x	9,098
30th	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th	CHINA	7,952
20th	MANTUA	10,902
27th	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th	MACEDONIA*	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th	CHINA ..	7,952
24th	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
28th	MACEDONIA ..	11,039

x Through steamers from China.
*Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—leaves Marseilles for London via Bologna shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November ..	NEVASA	9,071
4th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
4th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MALDA	8 965
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th	DOMANA	8,600
13th April ..	MANDALA	8,246
27th	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922.		
17th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th ..	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. "Kalyan."
22nd ..	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th Feb.	SOUDAN ..	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with "Kashgar"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November ..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January ..	MOREA	10,911
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
10th November.	VASNA	Basreh via Karachi.
11th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
13th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
15th ,, ..	TABORA ..	East & S. Africa
18th ,, ..	BARPETA	P. Gulf viaKarachi

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1122.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,843	15 Nov.	25 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	V. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	6,716	9 Dec.	16 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,674	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4382. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Holmberg..	5100.	18th November.
S.S. Jalaputra..	8310.	30th November.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.
Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
314, Hornby Road, (J. N. Petit Institute Building.)
Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton.	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo.	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital .... Rs 7,50,00,525-0-0.
Paid up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,48,69,857-8-0.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0.
Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 51, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughtout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manger,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Cheribon	Palembang	Tegal
Djember	Pekalongan	Telok-Betong
Djocja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Samarang	Weltevreden
Langsa	Soerabaia	
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY, OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Manager.

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD. LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
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For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
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ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to—
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ASSETS EXCEED.. .. Rs. 1,94,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ...	,,	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,, ...	,,	1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ...	,,	1,57,15,436

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Weddell.
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saifb & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Rakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F. M. S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The [illegible] Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd.,
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kapar & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Française pour le Commerce & l'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

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(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

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Personal Magnetism,
Will Power
Nerve Force——
Call it what you will—
Is the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. This power is no special gift of anyone. It is latent in every one. We help you how to display it. By our system, you can learn in few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you influence the mind, health and actions of others to a remarkable degree. For details
ADDRESS:—
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TINNEVELLY, S. INDIA. 2130

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FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....," Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A smart Senior COMPOUNDER with copies of testimonials, salary according to qualification. Goan preferred. Apply to KNIGHT & DAY, East Street, POONA.
A R5388

WANTED.—Reliable marine 2ND CLASS ENGINEER for steamer. Apply or see us personally with certificates immediately at—The MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION CO., 364,66, Katha Bazar, Bombay.
A R5459

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE with Physics and Chemistry, only experienced teachers need apply to the PRINCIPAL, Israelite School, Mazgaon, Bombay.
A R5461

WANTED.—A smart TYPIST, Gujarati by caste, for a firm of Cotton Exporters. Knowledge of English correspondence essential. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 maximum according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 8700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5451

WANTED—AGENTS, having Insurance experience and good influence in their locality, on decent salary. No security deposit or other vexatious conditions to be complied. Apply for rules with particulars of experience to the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST, LTD., Egnton Road, DELHI.
A 14837

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a BRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—ELECTRICAL FOREMAN for supervising erection of motors and overhead cables, etc., in Gwalior Cement Co.'s Works, Banmor, Gwalior. Must also have had experience in the repairs and maintenance of A. C. motors and control gear. State salary required and give details of experience. Applications should be sent to the TATA ENGINEERING Co. Ltd., Consulting Engineers, York Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
A 14838

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TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, measuring 1,450 sq. ft. and 1st floor, flat measuring 2,900 sq. ft., situated at Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. 1. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA AND CO., 20, A. Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C 14794

TO BE LET—In Gordhan—Building No. 1, near West-End Cinema, whole second floor consisting of 10 (Ten) well ventilated and commodious rooms for high class families or office purposes from 1st December, 1922. Apply to GORDHANDAS T. MANGALDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C R5462

HOTELS.

HOTEL, CENTRAL NOVA GOA, PORTUGUESE INDIA—Situated at the margin of river Mandovi, a few paces of the docks, affords best accommodation. The best culinary art over Portuguese India. Every kind of food can be had at the request of customers. Rates are moderate. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER.
R5438

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FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house.—PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.
GA R2254

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—DE VRY CINEMA MACHINE, recently imported unused, perfect condition, complete with sheets Rheostat, winding apparatus spools, etc. Cost Rs. 1,400 offers to Box No. 8691, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 14812

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—APPLICANTS to obtain free copy of "SECRET OF SUCCESS", our 1922 Prospectus. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
N R5409

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Junnar (Poona) teach Accountancy by post. Standing 15 years. Apply for prospectus. Fees moderate.
M R5158

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Brilliant success in Government Diploma in Auditing and prizes in London Chamber's Examination, testify to the excellent training, personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment. Apollo Street.
M R5454

BOOKS AND STAMPS

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to The SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13573

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rupees Twenty-five thousand (25,000) on the mortgage of houses. No brokers. Low interest given. Apply Box Nov. 8704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5460

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal TWEED of soft natural wool. Very fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7¼ yds. by 24in.), Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds.), Rs. 9; Lotus Honey, Re. 1 per tola; Leather Vanity Bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Black, brown or khaki Putties (leg bandage), Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (KASHMIR).
T R5330

PROFESSION

CHALLANGE TO CURE.

THOSE who cannot recover health by medicine, call at DRUGLESS DISPENSARY, Ripon Road, Parsi Statue, Bombay 8.
R. 5453.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 6

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE on 14th November, 1922, through Thana Court of a valuable property, consisting of about TEN THOUSAND SQUARE YARDS, covered with three substantial buildings, a big well, mango trees, etc., about 7 minutes' walk from the Thana station on Nawapada Side. For particulars, see the NAZIR, District Court, Thana.
C14784

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NEW COTTON DEPOT, MAZAGON.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite applications for renting GODOWNS AND JETHAS at their New Depot (under construction) and for taking up building sites suitable for Garages, Refreshment Shops and other purposes in connection with the Cotton Depot.

Applications should be made on the prescribed Forms to be obtained from the Trustees' Land Manager and delivered at his Office as under at latest by 12 noon on Monday the 4th December, 1922.

Those Firms who have already enquired for accommodation should renew their application on the prescribed Forms.

Further particulars may be obtained from

F. H. TAYLOR,
P. A. S. I., M. R. S. I.,
Manager.
Land & Bunders,
Bombay Port Trust.
C14830

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Poll on the Resolutions and amendment specified below moved at the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will, as declared by the Chairman at the Meeting, be taken at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday the 14th November 1922 between 12 noon and 5 p.m. (S. T.)

(a) On the Resolution to confirm the appointment of Mr. Revashankar Jagjivan Zaveri as Director of the Company.
(b) On the amendment to elect Mr. Chotalal Ishwarlal Parekh as Director of the Company in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand who retired by rotation.
and (c) On the Resolution to elect Mr. Hiralal Dahyabhai Nanavati as Director of the Company in place of Mr. C. A. Latif who retired by rotation.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman.
Third Ordinary General Meeting.
C14747

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Poll on the Resolution viz.

"That in the Article 142, in the lines 4 and 5, instead of the words 'not more than 4 months before the Meeting' the words 'not more than 6 months before the meeting' be substituted."

moved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st October, 1922, will, as declared by the Chairman at the Meeting, be taken at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday the 14th November 1922 between 12 noon and 5 p.m. (S.T.)

NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting.
C14748

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RED CROSS CRICKET WEEK.

TO BE HELD FROM THE 27TH NOVEMBER TO 2ND DECEMBER.

Games will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground as under:—

27 — 29th November.
HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS
v.
PARSEES AND EUROPEANS.
30th November — 2nd December
INDIA
v.
ENGLAND.
RHODES & KILNER,

the well-known Yorkshire Cricketers will play in Both Matches.

Applications for tentage plots at Rs. 120 per plot should be made to the HON. SECRETARY for Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than 18th November, 1922.

LOST.

WARRANT Nos. 34 of 20-6-22 and 51 of 12-7-22 under Bond Nos. 529 of 22-6-22 and 416 of 7-6-22 and G. Manifest Nos. 252 of 10-6-22 and 195 of 23-5-22, covering 450 cases German Pilsener Beer "Butler" brand, arrived per s.s. "Birkenfels" and "Drechenfels", issued to Messrs. N. Walters & Co., of Bombay have been LOST. An application has been made by them for the issue of duplicates. Any objection to such duplicates being issued must be lodged within seven days of this date with the MANAGER Land and Bunder, BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
Bombay, 14th November, 1922.
R5463

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on the 9th day of November, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, the following Resolution was unanimously passed namely:—

Resolved that the Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Company Ltd., cannot by reason of its liability continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Dated this day of November, 1922.
By order of the Board,
G. A. HAWA & CO.,
Agents.
R. 5456.

NOTICE.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE 48TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co. was held on the 10th November, 1922, when a final dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 (Rupees Twenty-five) per share free of income tax for the year ended 30th June, 1922, was sanctioned and it will be paid on and after Monday the 20th November, 1922, between the hours from 12-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered Addresses of the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 4th November, 1922.

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th November, 1922.
C14834

THE MAYURBHANJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the share certificates for 5 shares Nos. 13796 to 13800 inclusive in the Mayurbhanj Railway Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Captain S. B. Venugopal have been LOST. We propose to issue new certificates in lieu thereof after seven days from date, provided the originals are not found and provided no other claimant for the same comes forward in the meantime.

for Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.,
J. B. TURNBULL,
Secretary,
Managing Agents,
The Mayurbhanj Railway Company, Ltd.
Calcutta, 13th Nov. 1922.
C14839

TENDERS.

MORVI RAILWAY.

INVITES CONTRACTORS to submit tenders for the stores required by the above Railway for the year ending December, 1923, excepting coal and sleepers. Tender forms for the same can be had from the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, by payment of Rs. 2 per copy. They are to be submitted on or before 6th December, 1922, in sealed envelopes. Tenderers will be allowed to be present when the tenders are opened.

L. WARMER,
Stores Superintendent,
M. Ry.
C14835
TA

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129 Apllo Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HEAVY W. I. PIPES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 16th instant sell Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Alexandra Docks between No. 3 and 4 Shed Gally where the pipes are lying on account and risk of the concerned.

11 W. I. large heavy pipes. "42"—19 feet long about 52028lbs. ex. s.s. "Satartia."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvents' Gadha Ginning Factory in Kathiawar (Bhavnagar State).

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Insolvents Ismail Dossa and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 20th November, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of (99) years' leasehold land admeasuring (5) bighas on yearly rent of Rs 24 with the ginning factory, bungalows, and quarters standing thereon with the undermentioned machines:—One oil engine of 35 horse power by Ruston Procer, 12, Platt Bros. gins, etc., complete with tanks, pulleys, beltings and other accessories.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Transgagor Abdul Hoosein Kadibhai Mithaiwalla and and Ebrahimji Abdabhai and Vazirbai wife of bhai Mithaiwalla and in exercise of the power West by Khoja Street, on or towards the North

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Ebrahimji Kadibha Mithaiwalla and the heirs of the deceased Mortgagor Abdul Hoosain Kadibhai Mithaiwalla and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 8th day of November, 1909, and expressed to be made between the said Abdul Hoosein Kadibhai Mithaiwalla (now deceased) and the said Ebrahimji Kadibhai Mithawalla of the one part and Ebrahimji Abdabhai and Vazirbai wife of the said Ebrahimji Adabhai of the other part and Transfer dated the 17th day of February, 1913, from Ebrahimji Abdabhai to Ebrahimji Kadibhai Mithaiwalla and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 9th day of March 1916, and expressed to be made between the said Ebrahimji Kadibhai Mithaiwalla of the one part and Nariman Hormazdyar Doctor of the other part and the Indenture of Transfer dated the 4th of March 1918, and expressed to be made between the said Nariman Hormazdyar Doctor and Ebrahimji Kadibhai Mithaiwlala of the one part and the Transferee of the other part Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on Saturday, the 18th day of November, 1922, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure (formerly consisting of three pieces but now made into one) together with the messauge tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Chimna Butcher Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 253 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1622, 1622, 1622, 1622, 1622, 1622, 1622, New Nos. 8749, 8750, 8751, Old Survey Nos. 5-924, 5-924, 5-924, 6-924 and New Survey Nos. 4357, 4338, 4339, 2-4338, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 7219, 7220 and 7257 and Street Nos. 146 and 182-148-150-152 and 185 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on or towards the West by Khoja Street, on or towards the North by the property of the Borah Jamat and on or towards the South by the property of Vijcorbai widow of Kapurchand.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee at their office in Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5021.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE of household furniture Glass, Crockery and plated ware.

On SATURDAY, the 18th November, 1922, of Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back side board, and dining waggon, tea tables, Drawing Room Suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screen jardiniers, pino by Chapels, Singer Sewing Machine, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, gun, sectional Book case pictures, arnaments, hatstand, Indian carved Furniture, teapoys, file cabinet, season wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated-ware, etc.

The property of R. Todd Esq., Deputy Agent to B. B. and C. I. Ry. and others.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be open to view 4 days before sale

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th November, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
35 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES WHITE DRILL, WHITE SATIN DRILL AND COTTON GABARDINE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Narayen and Co.

S. N. and Co. 640—9208—1 case pieces white drill.
S. N. and Co. 697—1104—1 case pieces white drill.
—696—1113—1 case pieces white drill.
—713—1119—1 case pieces white satin drill.
—714—1120—1 case pieces white satin drill.
—715—1121—1 case pieces white satin drill.
—717—1123—1 case pieces white satin drill.
—631—1/2—2 cases cotton Gabardine

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1922.

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE AT BOMBAY PORT TRUST WARI BUNDER WAREHOUSE. THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. by order of the Bank concerned.—167 kegs iron nails, stored at Wadi Bunder; 17 kegs stored at the Rooms of the undersigned.

48 cases empty bottles; 1 to 80 oz., stored at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6.

80 cases empty bottles 12 to 100 oz. (stored at Bombay P. T. Wari Bunder Warehouse.

1 case empty stored at the Rooms of the undersigned.

The sale will take place at the B. P. T. Wari Bunder Warehouse: 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and balance shall be paid next day against deliver order.

SORABJI COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1922.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4983.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 34, 40-62, 64 case Nos. 9, 17, 46, Kalbadevi Building Street Nos 81-83 Case No. 158 1st Nawroji Hill Road.

Building St No 34, 40-62, 64 case Nos. 206, 208 DeLisle Road.

Building St. No. 34, 4-62, 64 case No. Governor's Road, near Pajbawdi, Parel.

AUCTION SALE OF 293 BALES F. M. GIN OOMRA COTTON.

Under instructions from the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near Port Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following bales of cotton damaged by water:—

293 bales fine machine gin Oomra Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 15th November, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the following building.

Building No. 143 north of Apollo Bonded Warehouse (in the Government Dockyard).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Portable Engines, Hay Bailing Presses: Contractors Pumps, Jacks, Crab Winches etc., Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 18th November 1922, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

For inspection apply to the Depot Officer, Government Surplus Stores Depot Sewree.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE AND CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th November, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND PATHAN STREET AND TRIMBAK PARASHAM STREET, NEAR GOLL PITHA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co, Attorneys the Mortgagees, Messrs. Kevalchand Joraji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haribhau Narayen Ghodke, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th November 1921 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 18th day of November 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Second Pathan Street and Trimbak Parashram Street in the Island of Bombay and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 57 (fifty-seven) square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2835, New No. 17071, Old Survey No. 390 and New Survey No. 5143 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 78, Street No. 59 at Trimbak Parashram Street and bounded on or towards the East by 2nd Pathan Street on or towards the West by Trimbak Parashram Street on or towards the North by property of a Hindu Temple and on or towards the South by the property of Mana Natha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Nawab Building 327, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF A CARRIAGE AND HORSE

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. C. C. J.
SUIT NO. 3958 OF 1922.
Rehman Amun v. Jeanbai.

Under instructions from Mr. Madar Ibrahim the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 15th day of November 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort:—

One carriage and one Horse.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th November, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9 30 P. M.
R. Courteneidge &
W. Holloway's London Co.
"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure"
PLAN AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.

CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
"THE SILENT MASTER."

THE EMPIRE
Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
A BRITISH WINNER!
A subject every sportsman should see! The Greatest turf Romance ever Screened!
"SCARLET LADY"
Featuring the darling of the English Screen and Famous British Film Star:
VIOLET HOPSON

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.
NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.
CHARLES HUTCHISON
The World's Greatest Thrill Creator in a Dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life. Clean, vigorous, breath-catching! Spectacular!
CHARLES HUTCHISON
The greater the risks the better he likes them—the greater the daring the more fearless he is.
The Screen's Serial Sensation!
The Mile-A-Minute Serial!
The Thriller of Thrillers!
Amazing in its Thrilling Intensity
SEE IT TO-DAY!

!! TO-NIGHT !!
AND DURING THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A MOST BEAUTIFUL & CHARMING PICTURE FROM THE INDIAN MYTHOLOGY.
SATI-ANUSUYA
IN 7 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
THE KOHINOOR FILM COY.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS at 3-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Sanjit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD,
on
Wednesday 15th November, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Saturday 18th November, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Sunday 19th November 1922, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IT HAS MADE A BIG BOOM!

Surely, you have heard of its fame!

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

The incidents this week are particularly absorbing.
(1) Napoleon's Divorce.
(2) The Second Imperial Marriage.
(3) The Empress selects ahand n aid; her own step-daughter!
(4) Grippesols beats the arch-humbug Fouche at his own game!

A side-splitting two-reel Universal Century Comedy "The Mischievous Imp" in the programme.

To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA.

(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road,

UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day Double Programme
III INSTALMENT
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL

'A Woman in Grey'



EPISODE
No. 7. At the morcy of Flames,
No. 8. The drop to death.
No. 9. Burning Strands
AND
Kohinoor Film Co's production
Krishna Maya.

"H & B" ENGLISH MOTOR BULB HORNS.



Single Twist Bugle Horn has 5 ins. Oval Bell. Length overall 20 ins. A better Horn going cheap!
No. 1102-C, Brass, Rs. 17-8 each.
No. 1102-D, Nickel, Rs. 21-8 each.

The Advance Motor Co.
Accessory Merchants,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

THE
Mysore Government Security
LIFE AND MARRIAGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, MYSORE,
(The Most Progressive Life Office.)
Run on purely Indian Management
LOANS from Rs. 1000/- to Rs 8000/-
will be given
Without Interest and Without Security
To our 200 Personal Investment Bond-holders every year for every one Lac of fully paid up bonds.
HOUSE & LANDED PROPERTIES
FROM Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 5000/-
will be given
to our Life Policyholders by advancing Loans at moderate Interest. Our Insurance Policies are at lowest rate of Premium—
Nonforfeitable
being automatically protected.
FEMALE LIVES
ALSO ENTERTAINED.
MANAGEMENT IS CONDUCTED ON STRICTEST ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.
Wanted Organizers and Influential Agents on Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 a month allowance plus Commission on guaranteed business in unrepresented places.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
The GENERAL SECRETARY
Life and Marriage Assurance
Buildings, Sayyaji Rao Road, Mysore

his Week This Week.
INEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON
A picture adoptation of the most well-own story from the Hindu scriptures—hly interesting and instructive.
ITRODHAR OR ANGA THE REDEEMER.
ee how Bhagirath succeeded in bring- Ganga down to the earth to do her k of purification of the sinful for ages ome.
oint of artistic photograpy—beautiful settings—perfect acting—it is
THE BEST PICTURE
RODUCED IN GORGEOUS STYLE BY
the well-known
TAR FILMS LTD.
POPULAR PRICES
Time: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Extra Show on Holiday at 3.30.

NDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H.H. THE
MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA
ndarv Natak Mandali
esday 15th November 1922 (8 p.m.)
Night
Benefit Performance!
For Education Fund for Kelshi
DT. DAPOLI.
SWAYAMAR
urday 18th November 1922 (8 p.m.)
Night
MANAPAMAN
19th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
EAKACH PYALA

YOU CAN DEPEND UPON A
B·S·A
BICYCLE
It is the finest value for money and will give years of thoroughly reliable and satisfactory service. Remember too that every component of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable.
Illustrated list free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO
53, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.



THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Storm in the bay has passed inland over Akyab yesterday afternoon and has been dissipated in Burma hills. It has given heavy rain locally in Arakan and Upper Burma. Monsoon has extended northwards in the west of the Peninsula and conditions are unsettled in the east of the Arabian Sea. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Mysore, southeast Madras and Madras, Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, Bombay (Deccan), north Hyderabad and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches, Kyaukpyu, Akyab six, Monywa, Myitkyina and Maymyo two, Karwar three-quarters Armednagar four, Poona one and a half, Chitaldrug two, Bangalore one, Cochin and Trivandrum three. Salem and Madras one and Bellary three quarters.

FLOOD AT COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

Colombo is affected by a big flood. Communications up country have been interrupted by washaways on railway. The road traffic has been stopped by flooding.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1922

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	29·8'0 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	8 .9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	75.8 "
Dew Point	..	73.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.758 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	2.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	87.9 "
Minimum temperature of Air	..	77.2 "
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight		ENE,WNW,NW,ANW.
Movement of wind from mid-night to midnight	..	152 miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours Monday, the 13th November 1922. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Multan humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south and east. Night temperature was above normal at Agra and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.51 in. of rain. Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and is nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and night temperature was above it at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.13 in. and Indore 0.45 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Indore and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Surat and in Central India West and in defect at Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para. Night temperature was above the average in Central India West and was nearly normal or lower than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0·90 in. of rain while Saugor had 0.44 in. Hoshangabad 0.60 in. Akola 0.51 in. Amraoti 0.33 in. Nagpur 0.45 in. Chanda 0.26 in. and Raipur 0.21 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and the air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature was considerably below the average, while night temperature was nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Ratnagiri and Mormugao. Night temperature was above the average at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.75 in. of rain, while Bijapur had 0.11 in. and Aurangabad 0.14 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and the air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature was below the average, while night temperature was above normal.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, Madras, the south Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces and local rain in north Hyderabad and Central India West, while a few falls have occurred in south Gujarat and east Rajputana. Masulipatam reports a heavy fall of 3.50 in. and Trichinopoly had 1.06 in. and these are the two falls which exceed one inch. Skies are clear in north-west India and are in general moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess, day temperature was below normal and night temperature was above the average in and about the Deccan the Central Provinces and Central India West. The unsettled conditions in the Arabian sea off the Konkan coast have disappeared, but a depression lies in the Bay of Bengal off the Madras coast.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Mysore and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th November 1922.

The monsoon has continued active in the Peninsula and extended into the central parts of the country. Conditions are unsettled in the middle of the Arabian sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and Malabar, and local in Lower Burma, Central India West, the Konkan, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Lashio, Seoni one inch; Parbhani, Gulbarga one and a half; Salem three-quarters; Nellore, Ootacamund one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity At 8 hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure from normal 1st Nov. to date
[illegible]						
Do. 30th	8[illegible]	60 4	6[illegible]		0	—0 13
Jask	8.3	1 0	0		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 3	[illegible] 3	6		0	—0 [illegible]
Do. 2nd			..		—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85	56 8	45	—	0	[illegible]
Rawalpindi	77 7	[illegible]	[illegible]			—[illegible]
Lahore	8[illegible]	47 8	7[illegible]		0	0
Simla	[illegible] 4	47	65		[illegible]	0
Ambala		[illegible]4 .0	[illegible]		[illegible]	—[illegible]
Delhi	79 8	..	8		[illegible]	—0 06
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	[illegible] 8	[illegible]	5	—	0	—0 65
[illegible]			..		[illegible]	..
Jhansi	8 [illegible]	6	8[illegible]		[illegible]	0.0[illegible]
Cawnpore	8 7	5 .9	8[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Allahabad	89 5	65 8	[illegible]		0	—0 10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	8[illegible]	47 8	6		0	[illegible]
Karachi	8[illegible]	64	8[illegible]		0	—0.0
Ajmer	[illegible]8 4	5	[illegible]9		0	0 [illegible]
Jaipur	[illegible]	[illegible]0	6	0·51	0.51	—0 50
Kotah	6 [illegible]	[illegible] 8	75		[illegible]	—0 0[illegible]
Mount Abu	70.0	[illegible].9	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
[illegible]	89 4	0	[illegible]9		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8[illegible]	[illegible]0	7		[illegible]	[illegible]
Veraval	9[illegible]	64 6	[illegible]8	—	0	
Rajkot	80 0	5 [illegible]	63	—	[illegible]	—0 13
Bhavnagar Para	89 4	5	28		0 0[illegible]	0 04
Surat	8[illegible] 4	[illegible] 3	[illegible]7	0.[illegible]3	[illegible] 13	—[illegible]
Ahmedabad	[illegible]	59 7	[illegible]7	—	[illegible]	0
Deesa	[illegible]	[illegible]0	[illegible]	—	0	—0 0[illegible]
[illegible]	8 [illegible]	58	7[illegible]		[illegible]	0
Indore	80 [illegible]	[illegible]4 3	8[illegible]	0 48	[illegible] 6[illegible]	+[illegible] [illegible]8
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	66 9	68 [illegible]	[illegible]	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	+1 [illegible]
Saugor	7[illegible]	[illegible]0.[illegible]	9	0 .4	0 8	+9.69
Hoshangabad	76 7	[illegible]	5	0 60	[illegible]7	+[illegible] 1
Khandwa	7	[illegible]68 1	87		0 [illegible]9	+0 [illegible]3
Akola	[illegible]0.1	6	[illegible]	0 5	[illegible]04	+[illegible] 5
Amraoti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 33	1 [illegible]	—1 0
Nagpur	69	[illegible]4	8[illegible]	[illegible] 5	1 [illegible]	—1.[illegible]
Chanda	7[illegible]	[illegible]	9	0 .6	0 [illegible]	—0 44
Raipur	7[illegible]	6[illegible] 6	[illegible]8	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	—0 07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	[illegible]5	79	—	[illegible]	—0 24
Ratnagiri	8[illegible] 1	[illegible]4	[illegible]4	—	[illegible] 40	+[illegible] 0
Mormugao	8[illegible]	6	9[illegible]	0.0[illegible]	[illegible] 6	[illegible].95
Karwar	84.[illegible]	[illegible] 5	91	—	[illegible] 69	—0 85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	8[illegible] 9	65 5	91	—	0.7[illegible]	+0 35
Ahmednagar	76 1	4 0	9[illegible]	..	1000	+9 57
Poona	80 0	[illegible] 1	9[illegible]	0 04	6 5	+[illegible] 8
Sholapur	7	6	[illegible]5	0 [illegible]	1 91	[illegible]1 [illegible]8
Bijapur	77 6	8	[illegible]4	0 1	3 [illegible]	+[illegible]6
Belgaum	8[illegible]	[illegible] 8	9[illegible]	0 75	3.0[illegible]	+[illegible]. 1
Aurangabad	7[illegible] 1	[illegible]	9[illegible]	[illegible] 14	[illegible]	+[illegible] 6
Hyderabad (Deccan)	78 4	69	9[illegible]	0 0[illegible]	1.[illegible]	+[illegible] 7
Hyderabad	7[illegible] 6	1[illegible]	85	—	0 65	—[illegible].10
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	8[illegible].7	5	89	0 [illegible]	2 [illegible]5	+0 [illegible]0
Calicut	77 0	[illegible].6	9[illegible]	0 7[illegible]	[illegible] 8[illegible]	+[illegible].65
Cochin	81.[illegible]	[illegible] 9	87	0 8	1·9	+7 9
Colombo	—	..	..	—		—
MADRAS DECCAN AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	[illegible]0 8	[illegible]	95	3 [illegible]0	[illegible] 55	+[illegible] 5
Bellary	[illegible]5 5	70 5	88	[illegible].13	5 8	—[illegible].4
Cuddapah	9[illegible]	7[illegible] 0	[illegible]3	[illegible] [illegible]7	9 8	+[illegible] 06
Madras	8[illegible]	2	85	[illegible] 04	[illegible] 0	×12 60
Bangalore	7 [illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible] 97	+[illegible] 9[illegible]
Coimbatore	7	9	9	0 17	[illegible] 4	+0 [illegible]
Trichinopoly	87 7	78	8[illegible]	06	10 57	+ 18
Negapatam	[illegible]6 1	5 9	0	0 [illegible]5	[illegible] 9	—3 35



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Auto & Electric Supply Company,
Opera House, Tram Terminus,
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Nov. 10th

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	7,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—	
" Sales of East Indian Import	—	100
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid. American Firmers Report	—	
Egyptian F. G. F. sport Quiet	—	15 65

Newyork Tone—Advanced early on fovourable cables and declined later in southern spot markets and increased offerings,

Mind American spot	..	..	15 65
Tone:—Quiet,			
New York, 11 a.m. Sakels		—	19 5
As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	—	26 10
	Mar.	—	26 03
	May.	—	25 13
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	—	25 75
	Mar.	—	25 55

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 10th

Months	To-day's prices
Nov.	18 45-35
Dec.	18 60-60
Jan.	18 75-65
February	18 80 60
March	18 9 6
April	18 9[illegible] 5
May	19 00-55
June	19 0[illegible]-55
July	19 15-55

Manchester Market:—Buyers in different Yarns Occasional sales.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 10th.

Months	To-day's prices
November	15 04-16
December	14 91-18
January	14 73-20
February	14 57-20
March	14 44-20
April	14 32-20
May	14 2[illegible]-22
June	14 19-22
July	13 97-2[illegible]
August	13 70-22
September	13 38- 7
Oct.	13 1[illegible]-19

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Nov. 11th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		—	37,000	
" Exports to Great Britain		—	8,000	
" " to Continent		—	Nil	
Futures at New York	Dec	26	04	6
" "	Jan.	25	88	1
" "	March	25	77	13
" "	May	25	51	10
Spot Cotton at New York		26	15	05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		—		
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	—		
" "	March	—		
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—	10 3/4	
Demand Bills		—		
Silver Commercial U. S. mine		—	99 /4	
Do Foreign		—	64 5/8	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 11th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight ..	5,048,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	458,000
East Indian ..	116,000
American ..	3,785,000
Other ..	273,000
Total Sales ..	48,000
East Indian Sales	2,000
Total Speculation	——
" Export ..	——
East Indian Export ..	....
East Indian Stock ..	25,000
" " Forwarded ..	1,200
" " Actual Export	——
" " Imports ..	3,000
" " Speculation	200
American Afloat	222,000
East Indian Afloat	16 000
Total Afloat ..	317,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov 11th.

Rentes 3 per cent.	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/4
2 months hence	32 9/16
China Sold Dull,	
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
7 day market loans	1 1/2
Exchange Warsaw	£ 70,0 0

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Nov. 11th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa fe—63 lbs Nov-Dec.	49
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Nov-Dec.	47/6
Australian Feb Mar. Value	50
Karachi Barley Nov-Dec	33 6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F 480 lbs. Nov.-Dec. Sellers firm	5[illegible]

Wheat afloat to M. K. 1,5[illegible] 5,000, Quarters.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	112 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore usual Bold Nov-Dec,	£ 17 1/8
LINSEED. Argentine Nov.-Dec. firmly held ..	£ 16 7/8
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton Feb,	£ 15 3/8
Tone of Rapeseed - Inactive.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Sellers.	£ 8 1/3
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 17 7/8

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	[illegible]
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4

WAR LOANS ETC

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	87
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 1/[illegible]
War loan 5% 1929/47	98 15/16 "
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64 1/4 "
Govt. Securities 3%	54 3/4 "
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 110

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	12 3/8
Tone: Firm.	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	15

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec Sellers	18/10 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	19/1 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov Dec. Sellers	19/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov Dec Sellers	19/4

Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 13.

To-day Reuter reported 12 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 453½, steadily advanced to Rs. 456 on buying by Japanese Houses and a Marwari operator. It then declined to Rs. 453½ on selling by Cutcha Candy Brokers; after this the rate improved to Rs. 456 on a Marwari operator coming out to buy. At 4 p.m. the rate quoted was Rs. 455½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 455½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 455½ and closed at Rs. 459.

Fine M. G. Oomra Dec-Jan. opened at Rs. 430½, steadily advanced to Rs. 439 on buying by Japanese Houses. The rate afterwards declined to Rs. 437 in sympathy with the decline in Broach. After touching Rs. 439 the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 438; whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 436, advanced to Rs. 444 on Japanese Houses' buying, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted Rs. 442. F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec.-Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 358. On Saturday last, in the Ready Cotton, the demand was moderate and nearly 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 13th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May	—	459
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan	—	356
F Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan	—	438
Fine Oomra	March.	—	440 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 13th.

			Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	—	488
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	—	358
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	—	436
"	March	—	440

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13th.

Description,	Super-fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	365	350	310	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	420	405	390	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	450	435	420	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	435	420	405	—
M. G. Broach	460	455	440	—
M. G. Southerns	5[illegible]5	505	495	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Nov. 1922

Cotton	8,00[illegible] Bales.
Wheat	8,8[illegible] Cwts.
Linseed	[illegible],932 "
Rape, etc.	4.3[illegible]4 "
Gingellyseed	4,[illegible]2[illegible] "
Poppyseed	2,[illegible]8 "
Groundnuts	5,226 "
Castorseed	[illegible],[illegible]50 "
Rice	10[illegible],973 "
Myrabolams	2,[illegible]08 "
Cottonseed	2[illegible],[illegible] 5 "
Mowraseed	2,[illegible]47 "
Gram	1[illegible],92 "
Juwar	3,6[illegible]1 "
Masur	222 "
Barley	1,7[illegible]7 "
Bajry	2,7[illegible]9 "
Coal	2,975 Tons.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 11 to 13 points lower.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool:

Dated 10-11.—"Fundamental factor is strength of Southern markets due to small crop, very good demand from American spinners, good exports rest of the world. Ginnings taken to indicate a crop under 10,000,000 bales. In view of the possibility of a decline we advise taking profits on longs and buying back at declines, although we think it very unsafe to be short. We think well of making a straddle by buying May or July Liverpool and selling October Liverpool, also buying March Egyptian and selling March American a present differences."

Dated 11-11.—"Continued long liquidation well absorbed by spot and Commission houses buying."

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Nov. 13.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-7-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-8.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 85-13.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 85-13.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 85-6.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/4.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 435.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 456.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 445.

(Continued on next page)

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 166.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 186.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 247.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 180.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 345.
London Gold ready sh. 92-3.
London Silver ready d. 32-12.
London Silver forward d. 32-9.
Tone of silver Dull—China and Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.46 3/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 69.60.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.40.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 94.60.
Italian Exchange Liras. 101.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 350.00.
Prague Exchange Krons. 140.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/12.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 66.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

SHARE BAZAR.

There was no forward business yesterday. The settlement has passed off successfully and it is gratifying to note that in spite of enormous fluctuations that occurred last month, there are no failures reported. The Bazar will be open for forward business to-day.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 11th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheaet White Delhi 70-30..	52 0 0	7 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Banpla	49 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Repeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpose	10 12 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 2 0	12 6 0
Teelseed, White 85 15	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	65 0 0	
Teelseed Black	62 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 8 0
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 4 0
Barley	38 0 0	
Castorseed	51 0 0	10 8 0
Cottonseed ready delivery.	34 0 0	3 12 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat. May	..
Linseed. May	..

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.
(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION)

Bombay Nov. 13th.

	Rs a p
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb	1 10 0
Fazulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 —	
Rachael per lb	1 0 6
Swan Finlay per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb	1 9 9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb	
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajkumar per lb.	1 8 0
Sakita —	
Century per lb	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 4 0
No. 125½ per piece	14 4 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1 10 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 12 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 12 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The nett profit for the year under review, inclusive of Rs. 1,21,732 brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 12,44,325. After setting aside Rs. 85,717 to brokerage on shares, Rs. 4,00,000 to depreciation, and Rs. 1,00,000 to income-tax and super-tax, there remained a balance of Rs. 6,58,608 at disposal. The directors had proposed a dividend at the rate of rupee one on partly paid shares of Rs. 30 each and rupees two and a half on fully paid shares of Rs. 75 each (free of income-tax) which would have absorbed Rs. 6,23,904 leaving Rs. 34,704 to be carried forward as balance. The liabilities due to the managing agents, Messrs Narottam Morarji and Company, were assessed at Rs. 1,44,384. The s.s. "Frankburn," which had cost the company Rs. 14,84,678, was sold during the year for Rs. 7,02,057 and the loss of Rs. 7,82,621 on this transaction had not been written off in the accounts. At the close of the discussion at the meeting an amendment was carried to the directors' substantive proposition, and the report and balance sheet were adopted with the following modifications, viz., that the nett amount of the profit with the balance carried forward from last year be appropriated as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Profit	12,44,325	4	1
Add—Agents' Commission given up	1,44,384	5	7
Total ..	13,88,709	9	8
Less wiped off against the loss of s.s. Frankburn ..	7,82,621	0	0
	6,06,088	9	8
Less Depreciation	4,00,000	0	0
	2,06,088	9	8
Against Brokerage	85,717	0	0
Balance carried forward including provision for income-tax and super-tax ..	1,20,371	9	8

B. I. S. N. CO.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, whose shares are held by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, has had such a poor time writes the "Manchester Guardian", in the year ended September that it is necessary to take £100,000 from the reserve in order to pay the dividends. The profit has been £85,056, after providing for depreciation, but debenture interest takes £74,574 of this, leaving only £10,482, or less than one-tenth of the net profit in 1920-21. It is proposed, however, to pay 8 per cent. free of tax, on the ordinary shares, as last year. There will still be £400,000 in the general reserve, besides an insurance fund of about £1,000,000. The report states that no improvement has occurred this year in shipping business, but the results may be better, owing to further reduction in working expenses. Three years, figures are appended:

	1921-22. £	1920-21. £	1919-20. £
Net profit	10,482	111,610	162,710
From reserve	100,000	—	—
Brought forward ..	25,496	25,462	22,188
Available	135,978	137,072	184,898
Preference dividend ..	35,000	35,000	35,000
Ordinary dividend ..	76,576	76,576	124,436
Do. per cent. ..	8	8	13
Carried forward ..	24,402	25,496	25,462

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

The resolutions of the International Cotton Congress, held at Stockholm in June last included a few motions relating to cotton growing and impressed upon the industry that the work of cotton growing must be more vigorously prosecuted as the requirements of the world's cotton industry are not ensured by the areas at present under cultivation. Cotton growing countries are to be asked to introduce ginners' returns on the model of the United States Bureuau of the Census. Cotton growing propaganda is to be undertaken by the Federation in South American countries and China, while it was suggested that the Institute of Agriculture in Rome should call a conference with the object of trying to establish international legistlation to combat and prevent the spreading of cotton insect pest and diseases. Greater attention is to be paid to improvements in the cultivation of Brazilian cotton which has been exported now for nearly 80 years. For dealing with all questions aristions arising in connection with raw cotton, a Raw Cotton Joint Committee is to be formed consisting of representatives of cotton exchanges and of the federation. The next congress will assemble in 1924.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The average level of wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India on or about the 30th September, 1922, showed a fall of 5 per cent as compared with the previous fortnight. The decrease was 9 per cent in jowar, 8 in bajra, 5 in gram, 4 in wheat and maize, 3 in rice and barley, and 1 in arhar dal. Sugar, raw (gur) was cheaper by 4 per cent and ghi by 1 per cent. Salt prices recorded no change.

There was a general fall in provincial prices. The marked fall was in jowar, in the North-West Frontier Province (27 per cent) and in bajra in Sind-Baluchistan (24 per cent) and in Delhi (20 per cent.)

The price of wheat in the Punjab declined by 6 per cent, but rice in Bengal rose by 2 per cent.

WHEAT POSITION.

According to the returns received in the Department of Statistics, the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta during the week ending 28th October, 1922, were 14,430 tons, as against 5,875 tons and 10,857 tons in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries were 264 tons, as against 389 tons and 142 tons in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respectively.

The details of imports and exports of wheat as specified above were as follows :—

	For week ending 28th October, 1922	For week ending 29th October, 1921
IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO PORTS—		
Imports of Indian wheat	Tons.	Tons.
into Bombay	3,063	86
„ Karachi	8,237	6
„ Calcutta	2,828	1,363
Imports of Foreign wheat into Bombay	302	..
TOTAL INDIAN AND FOREIGN ..	14,430	5,875
Exports of Indian wheat		
From Bombay	7	3
„ Karachi	243	386
„ Calcutta	14	..
Total	264	389

The imports of wheat by all routes from 1st April, 1922, to the week of report as compared with the corresponding period of last year were as below :—

From 1st. April to 28th October, 1922.

	Indian Tons.	Foreign Tons.	Total. Tons.
Into Bombay	94,102	3,006	97,108
„ Karachi	98,915	10,566	109,481
„ Calcutta	80,674	189	80,863
Total ..	273,691	13,761	287,452

From 1st April to 29th October, 1921.

	Indian Tons.	Foreign Tons.	Total Tons.
Into Bombay	72,681	15,105	87,786
„ Karachi	101,197	7,582	108,779
„ Calcutta	89,912	..	89,912
Total ..	263,790	22,687	286,477

The quantity imported in the corresponding period of 1920 was 359,201 tons.

The exports of wheat (Indian) by sea, to foreign countries, from 1st April, to 28th October, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of last year were :—

	From 1st April to 28th October, 1922. Tons.	From 1st. April to 29th October, 1921. Tons.
From Bombay	395	1,185
„ Karachi	1,581	77,153
„ Calcutta	528	1,386
Total	2,504	79,724

The quantity exported in the corresponding period of 1920 was 5,521 tons.

According to the final wheat forecast issued on 10th August, 1922, the total production of wheat for 1921-22 is estimated at 9,813,000 tons as against 6,706,000 tons, the revised final estimate of 1920-21.

JUTE.

The arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes and the imports of raw jute by rail and steamer into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade block were in bales of 400 lbs. each :—

	For week ending 28th October, 1922. Bales	For week ending 28th October, 1921. Bales
Into Calcutta (by all routes)	192,388	177,358
„ the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade block	102,816	121,145

The arrivals from the beginning of the present season (1st July, 1922) to 28th October, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding two years were :—

	1922. Bales	1921. Bales.
Into Calcutta (by all routes)	1,788,194	1,853,773
„ the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade block	1,105,002	1,101,822

The exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries were in bales of 400 lbs. each :—

	For week ending 28th October, 1922. Bales	For week ending 29th October, 1921. Bales
From Calcutta and Chitagong	121,279	103,878

The total exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries from the beginning of the present season (1st July, 1922) to 28th October, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding two years were :—

	1922. Bales.	1921. Bales.
From Calcutta and Chittagong	840,233	720,733

The total exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries from Calcutta and Chittagong showed an increase of 16 per cent as compared with 1921 and of 22 per cent as compared with 1920.

The exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth by sea from Calcutta were :—

		For week ending 28th October, 1922.
Sacking bags	No.	12,507,100
	Tons.	14,052
Hessian bags	No.	463,300
	Tons.	238
Sacking cloth	Yds.	1,426,770
Hessian cloth	Yds.	67,310,531

		For week ending 29th October, 1921	For week ending 30th October, 1920.
Sacking bags	No.	16,392,596	6,351,488
	Tons.	17,121	6,266
Hessian bags	No.	2,235,354	866,112
	Tons.	1,093	400
Sacking cloth ..	No.	103,953	113,820
Hessain cloth ..	Tons.	10,291,347	3,680,179

The total exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth by sea from Calcutta from the beginning of January, were :—

		1922.
	No.	285,370,711
Gunny bags	Tons.	273,967
Gunny cloth	Yards	1,005,739,317

		1921	1920
	No.	329,186,866	423,903,290
Gunny bags ..	Tons.	286,625	373,242
Gunny cloth ..		843,679,594	1,253,188,623

The total outturn of jute in the season 1922 is estimated at 4,236,800 bales of 400 lbs. as against 4,065,300 bales in 1921 (including imports from Nepal).

COTTON.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending 26th October 1922 were 2,085 (a) bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 15,403 (a) bales in the corresponding period of 1921. The total arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay from 1st September, 1922 to 26th October, 1922, were 46,888 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 277,829 bales during the corresponding priod of 1921.

The estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay on the 26th October, 1922, was 684,538 (a) bales.

The total imports during the week ending 28th October, 1922, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 48 million yards, as against 21 and 29 million yards in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respectively. The total quantity of piecegoods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras amounted to 1,517 tons, as against 1,765 tons in 1921 and 1,494,tons in 1920.

According to the Supplementary cotton forecast issued on the 29th April, 1922, the total production of cotton for 1921-22 is estimated at 4,463,000 bales (400 lbs. each) as against 3,601,000 bales, the revised estimate for 1920-21.

RICE.

The estimated arrivals of paddy and rice expressed in cargo rice by rail and boat into Rangoon and Bassein from 1st January to 28th October, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of previous year, were approximately as below :—

From 1st January to 28th October, 1922.

	By rail. Tons.	By boat Tons.	Total Tons.
Rangoon ..	490,900	1,218,900	1,709,800
Bassein ..	32,000	195,900	227,900

The imports of rice into Calcutta by all routes from 1st January to 28th October, 1922, amounted to 394,684 tons as against 447,784 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Rice enetered for shipment to foreign ports at Rangoon and Calcutta from 1st. January to 28th October, 1922, amounted to 1,276,286 tons and 84,068 tons, respectively, as against 872,277 tons and 17,984 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

The coastwise exports of rice from Rangoon to all India, excluding Burma provincial ports, during the week ending 28th October, 1922, amounted to 4,101 tons.

CALCUTTA NOTES

PROSPECTS OF JUTE

INCREASED TEA EXPORTS.

NEW COMPANIES.

The following new Companies were registered in Calcutta in the week ending 8th November, 1922 :—

The New Bengal Ice Co., Ld.; Rs. 2,50,000; Manufacturers of Ice, Aerated Waters, etc.; 165/1, Baita Khana Road, Calcutta. (Private Company.)

Indian Railways Publicity Co., Ld.; Rs. 1,50,000; Advertisement Contractors; 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (Private Company.)

Consolidated Agencies (India), Ld.; Rs. 5,00,000; to take over the business of E. Milford Rice and Walter Magnum; 12, Mission Row, Calcutta. (Private Company.)

IMPROVED TEA EXPORTS.

The following figures of tea exports taken from the Calcutta Customs daily entries and received periodically from Chittagong are issued by the Indian Tea Association.

Quantity of tea entered for export to United Kingdom for the second half of October, 1922 :—

Calcutta	Black	13,690,305 lbs.
„	Green	Nil.
Chittagong	Black	2,812,958 „
„	Green	Nil.

Quantity entered during the corresponding period last year :—

Calcutta	Black	12,213,330 lbs.
„	Green	Nil.
Chittagong	Black	4,179,252 „
„	Green	Nil.

Total from 1st April, 1922, to 31st October, 1922 :—

Calcutta	Black	95,945,379 lbs.
„	Green	Nil.
Chittagong	Black	39,308,809 „
„	Green	2,960 „
	Total ...	135,257,148 lbs.

Total from 1st April, 1921, to 31st October, 1921, 138,544,654 lbs.

JUTE: SEASON 1922-23.

Messrs. Joseph J. Barrie and Co. of Dundee report :—

	Acres.	Yield.	Bales.
Final Forecast :—	1,455,806	97 p. c.	4,236,828
Outlying Districts and Madras			100,000
Estimated Stocks :—	Bales.		
Calcutta Mills	4,100,000		
Bazaar	125,000		
Up-country	100,000		
		4,325,000	
Dundee		600,000	4,925,000
Estimated Total Supply at 1st July, 1922			9,261,828
Estimated Consumption, 1922-23 :—			
Indian Mills (4 days per week)		4,500,000	
Indian Local		500,000	
United Kingdom		850,000	
Continent		1,700,000	
America		800,000	8,350,000
Apparent Surplus at 1st July, 1923			911,828

JUTE MARKET.

The market during the period under review has developed a much better tone, especially for Loose Jute and values have appreciated all round. Mills owing to a better Goods market have shown more interest in Kutcha bales and business has been done in moderate quantity up to Rs. 14-4, Rs. 13-4 and Rs. 11-4 for Fives, Sixes and T. R.'s respectively, sellers being very firm in sympathy with up-country reports. Pucca bales have ruled firmer in sympathy with business reported in Firsts and Lightnings at Rs. 75 and Rs. 71 respectively ready, Daisee 3's at Rs. 69 and Tossa 3's at Rs. 78 respectively, although the volume of trade is restricted, demand from consuming markets being dull.

Railway Arrivals.—The imports of Jute into Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal and East Indian Railways for eight days ending 31st October, 1922, were 782,341 maunds as against 746,557 maunds for the corresponding period of 1921.

The total imports from 1st July to 5th November, 1922, were 8,014,584 maunds as compared with 8,386,527 maunds for the same period of last season.

JUTE FABRICS.

The market during the week has ruled firm and values have experienced a strong advance as the result of a more active demand for both near-at-hand and forward Hessians and Heavy Goods Ready 8 and 10½ oz. rose as much as Rs. 18-2 and Rs. 22-4 respectively and business for next year has been transacted in 9 porters at Rs. 18 January-June and Rs. 17-12 July-September and in elevens at Rs. 21-8 January-June and July-September. Heavy Goods have improved in sympathy with a better demand in evidence for all standards at better prices including Heavy Cees and B. Twills up to Rs. 45 January-June and Liverpools at Rs. 52 January-March.

Hessians have ruled very firm and prices have registered a sharp advance since our last report was issued. There has been a strong demand from shippers and speculators for all positions up to September, and a large trade has been transacted at advancing rates.

Sales include :—

9 porters for Ready and November at Rs. 15-12 to Rs. 18-2, for December at Rs. 15- to Rs. 18, for January-March at Rs. 16 to Rs. 18, for January-June at Rs. 16-4 to Rs. 18, for April-June at Rs. 16-4 to Rs. 18-4, for April-September at Rs. 16-4 to Rs. 18-4, for July-September at Rs. 16-4 to Rs. 18, and for July-December at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17-4.

11 porters for Ready and November at Rs. 19-4 to Rs. 22, for December at Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 22, for January-March at Rs. 19 to Rs. 22, for January-June at Rs. 19-6 to Rs. 21-8, for April-June at Rs. 20 to Rs. 21-8, for April-September at Rs. 20 to Rs. 21-8, and for July-September at Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 21-8.

45 ins.—11 ozs. for November at Rs. 21-8, for November-December, November-January and December-January at Rs. 21, and for January-March at Rs. 21-8.

Wheat Bags for November at Rs. 24, and for February-April at Rs. 24 to Rs. 25.

36 ins.—40/12 ozs. for November at Rs. 24 basis.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13.

S S Shustar, Ashby, Busreh.
S S Drachenfels, Freeden, Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.
S S Oruro, Webb, Veraval.
S S Hatkhola, Prince, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Drachenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

S S Shustar :—The P G S N Coy's Shustar, 1918 tons, Captain C F Ashby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Drachenfels :—The W & A Grahms Coy's steamer Drachenfels, 3878 tons, Captain M V Freeden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Skuld :—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain K Gabrielson, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Oruro :—The D M Khandwani's steamer Oruro, 1248 tons, Captain W A Webb, will sail to-day from harbour for Veraval with passengers.

S S Hatkhola :—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatkhola, 4278 tons, Captain E Prince, will sail to-day from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday November, 13, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations. Date	Agent.
1	Will Casino ..	3 54	Madras 18-11	J. F & Co.
2	Morea ..	5962	London 18-11	M M & Co.
3	Clan Mackenzie	4142	C Ports, 15-11	J F & Co
4	Malwa ..	5904	London 25-11	M M & Co
5	Taroba ..		Africa 15-11	M M & Co
7	Drachenfels	3678	Karachi	N F Graham & Co.
9	Aleaia ..	3 28	Hull 14-11	
10	Colaba ..	3829	NF ..	M M & Co
12	Kandahar ..	4 53	Karachi 18-11	J F & Co
14	Uilstad ..	2962	Dunkirk 16-11	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations. Date	Agent.
1	Windelia ..	2698	L'pool 5-11	Graham & C
3	Barpeta ..	1877	P. gulf 16-11	M M & Co
4	Varnea ..	1932	Busreh 17-11	M M & Co.
8	Pundit ..	3199	Calcutta	N F T M & Co.
9	Formosa ..	5667	Dv. 15-11	Graham & Co.
12 & 13	Ahmedi	331	P. gulf 20-11	S. Hassum.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations. Date	Agent.
A	Shustar ..	1918	Busreh 9-11	P G S N Co.
C & R	City of Genoa ..	3965	NF	K N & Co
D & E	Himalaya-maru	3187	Japann -11	O S Kaisha & Co.
G R	Jalavijaya	2297	Dunkirk	N F Scindia Co.
G S	Kkuld .	6119	Colombo 12-11	F F Campbels & Co.
N	Garada ..	3218	N F N	F M M & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 13.

S S Morea for London :—20 bags cotton carpet, King King & Co; 30 bales Lamb skin for furs, E Agha & Co; 30 bales Lamb skin furs, H Hirvia; 12 bales woolen carpets, A Ishakon; 3 pots Palma Rose Oil, Volkart Bros; 80 boxes F. Kishmis Dryfruit Sojpal Shamji; 15 cases Kishmi's, H A Mahomed & Son; 28 cases Oegamoid, Indian States and Easte Agency; 400 boxes Khismis, M Jafara. 17 40 cwt cardamom seed, E Varji & Co; 40 boxes Khismis, S Gorduen & Sons.

S S Morea for New York :—200 bags Sa coriandan seed.

S S Ullstad for Dunkirk :—5 bales cotton East Africa, E Spinner & Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, V Jevandas; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimji Visram & Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha & Ld.

S S Drackenfels for New York :—220 cwt Ghatty Gum, Shivji Khetshi & Co.

S S Drackenfels for Hamburg :—7000 cwt Mowra seed, Stranss & Co Ltd.

S S Malwa for London :—110 cwt Khismis, B Harbham; 25 bags C and Y Cow hides tanned, Messrs. P E Boyce & Son.

S S Malwa for Middlesbor :—500 tons Indian manganese ore, The Shwrajpur Syndicate.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool :—105 bales C and Y cotton ug, P H Vasa; 3 bales C and Y cotton ug V A Salee; 1250 cyt Indian oil cakes, Messrs. Birla Bros Ltd.

S S Vindelia for P'delelia :—199 cakes W and E Salted goat skin, E N Spein.

S S Vindelia for Boston :—3 bags Tanned cow hides, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Vindelia for New York :—4 bags Wollen carpets, King King & Co.

S S Jalavijag for Dunkirk :—440 bags Indian raw cotton, N N K Kaisha; 110 bags Indian raw cotton, Langley & Co; 1200 cwt Indian castor seed, Rally Bros.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe :—3000 bales Indian cotton, Messrs. S K Kaisha Ld; 100 bales Indian cotton (raw), T M K Kaisha; 2000 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bags Indian raw cotton H Rambhagat & Co; 1700 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, E Bomanji & Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Osaka :—1000 bales Indian cotton, Mrs. G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Himalaya Maru for Y Hama :—200 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Himalaya Maru for Nagasaki :—500 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, H Rambhagat & Co

S S Sicilia for Honkong :—104 cases Sharkfins, E Mobdin; 150 bales C and Y cotton Grey N Twist, B Netsam; 23 bags Sharkfins, H Caramally; 22 bags fishmaws H Caramally; 72 bags C and Y cotton S M Twist, C Beramjee & Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Narfenfels from Hamburg Agents W & A Graham & Co :—20 cases Toperware, 25 drum Chlorade of zinc, 60 casks Chlorade of zinc 135 cases Paper, 1420 cases Beer, 579 casks Anilyne bundles colour, 371 casks Dry Aniline Colour, 600 bundles Epsom Salt, 177 cases School Slates, 220 casks aniline salt, 115 cases Toys, 300 cases common spirits, 50 cases Wine, 155 cases Spirits, 954 cases Brandy, 100 casks Alum of Potash, 200 bundles Yellow metal sheets, 235 bundles yellow metal squares 1116 plates Spelter, 78 drum Chlorate of magnesium.

From Breman :—38 cases Indian rubber, 200 casks Red lead, 400 casks Red earth.

From Finland :—221 bags Paper.

From Autwerp :—60 drum Beer's, 1115 boxes Dyeing materials, 341 cases Anilyne colour, 509 cases Dying Colour, 200 boxes Dry Dye.

S S Santhia from Calcutta Agents Mackinson Meckenzie :—1912 bags Rice, 1300 bags Gunny bags, 170 bales jute twine, 410 bags Hessian cloth, 756 bags B Twill S bags, 724 chest Tea, 652 H chest Tea, 200 bottles Old gunny bags, 188 cases Brass goods, 20 cases Lubricating oil 218 cases confectionery.

From Sadagra :—552 baks copa 368 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut :—38 chest Tea 50 H chest Tea 42 cases Washing soap, 1156 bags cocoanuts, 39 bags copra, 176 common yarn.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Nov 6.

NAME	Paid up amount. Rs.	Face Value Rs.	Div. paid.	Last Div. Rs.	Quotations to buy Rs.
Alahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	320
Alliance ..	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	131
Baroda ..	50	100	Jan-July	7%	73
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1325
„ Contributary ..	122		„	10	330
India ..	50	100	Jan-July	7%	99
Central ..	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	33/8xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	„	as. 8	15n.
Chartered Bank ..	£.5	£.5	Apr-Oct	13/3	£ 17
Eastern ..	£.5	£.10	„	5	74
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	S 125	S 125	„	£ 3	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India ..	A £ 12 1/2	„	„	16%	£ 27/

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

NAME	Paid up	Face Value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations
Ahmedabad Pratnji ..	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	635xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	8 1/4%	105
Central Provinces	100	100	„	6%	88 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat ..	100	100	„	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulna-Bagirhat.	100	100	„	4%	108
Larkhana ..	100	100	„	4%	82
Mandhra Bhoa ..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	63xd
Pachora Jamner ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2	69
Sara Sirajgunj ..	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	78 xd
Sindh Light .	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley .	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	570
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	—	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

NAME	Paid up	Face Value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations
Bundi Portland ..	18	18	July	1/8	33/8xd
Bamankua ..	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining ..	10	—	—	32 8%	24
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20	245
Katal Cement ord. ..	100	100	„	20	225
„ Defd ..	40	40	„	184 10	1125
Shivrajpur ..	19	10	„	4-2-4	27/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

NAME	Rs.	Rs	Div. paid.	Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advances	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2800xdn.
Alliance cotton ..	100	100	„	40	275
Appollo ..	50	50	Feb..Jan,	8	60
Birla mills ..	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	62/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept..Dec,	100	915
By. Dyeing ..	250	250	Mar-Apl,	72/8	1205
Bradbury ..	250	250	June,-Nov.	100	1075
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	7
Century ..	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	40	592/8
Cent. India .	500	500	May-Nov.	225	3480
Colaba Land	700	700	March	90	186
Coorla ..	100	100	June-Dec.	35	245x
Crescent ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	413/1
Currimbhoy	350	250	„	50	—
David ..	250	250	Apl.Sep.	45	—
Dawn ..	250	250	Mar-Apl	80	110
E. D. Sassoon United ..	11/2	10	Sept.	as.8	
Edward Sassoon, ..	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	3
Elphinston	100	100	June	25	122/
Fasulbhoy ..	250	250	„	100	12
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar,Sept	125	21
Globe ..	100	100	„	30	1
Gokak ..	100	100	„	15	226
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	2
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	65	557
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	May-Oct.	15	
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	7
Khatao ..	100	100	Apl. Nov.	35	
Kilachand mill's ..	25	25	Aug..Jan.	1	14
Kohinoor ..	500	500	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	250	485
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	100	„	28	
Madhowji ..	100	100	July-Dec.	30	2
Mathuradas	500	500	May..Nov,	50	
Maneckji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	42
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-.Aug.	15	
Morarji ..	1000	1000	Apr,-Nov,	500	565
New Great ..	200	200	Mar.-Sep,	35	55
New City ..	102	100	„	35	
Paban ..	250	250	„	50	
Pearls ..	250	250	July-Dec.	70	8
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	
Premier ..	100	100	May	100	1
Planet ..	109	109	Dec.-Aug.	15	2
Presidency Mills ..	125	125	Aug.-Jan.	25	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	Apr.-Aug.	15	
Shapurji ..	102	101	Aug.-Sept.	20	1
Sholapur ..	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14
Simplex ..	250	250	Jan. Dec,	70	5
Standard ..	500	500	Apr.-Sept,	130	217
Swan ..	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	
Swadeshi ..	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3
Tata Mill ..	500	500	May.-Oct.	60	
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr.-Oct.	100	

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

NAME	Paid up	Face Value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations
Ahd. Electicy	188	100	„	5 %	
Andhra Valey	1200	1000	„	3	
Bombay Electric Supply Tramway	52	52	„	5	1
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan	38	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

NAME	Paid up	Face Value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations
Alcock ..	102	123	„	50	
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	„	10	
B. Burma N L	50	125	„	4	1
By. Flour ..	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 %	
Bt. Burma Pet ..	8	£.	„ Mar-Oct.	as 3	
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 41/2%	
Kemp & Co. .	200		July.	26	
Marcks ..	200		July	26	
New India Insur. ..	25	250	„	„	
Oriental Govt. Life ..	50	200	April	80%	
Phillips ..	48		July	10%	
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	8 p/c.	
Scindia Steam	30	30	„	„	
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 %	
Defd ..	30	30	Sept.	202	
N. Ord. ..	75	75	„	„	
N Do. ..	400	400	—	„	
Tata Oil ..	199	199	199		

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to consider C. D. Committee's report, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, 9 p.m., Mr. Baptista to preside.

Public meeting re-municipal elections, at the Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak, 9 p.m.

Protest meeting re-proposed increase in railway fares, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

The s.s. "Morea," with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	2 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 26
Delhi Express	6 30	20 58
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication with Constantinople is interrupted.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m.

MR. M. I. CURTAY'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Mohamad Ismail Curtay is seeking re-election to the new Municipal Corporation from the "C" Ward (Bhuleshwar) which has returned him for the last 7 years.

CRICKET PRIZE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. K. M. Yeolekar writes:—A cash prize of Rs. 101 will be given to any player, either Hindu or Mahomedan, who would either score a century or capture not less than 6 wickets with the best bowling analysis in the 'Red Cross Cricket Matches.'

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer "China" which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 11th instant.

The mail steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the outward mails of the 2nd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of The Bombay Nationalist Municipal party to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak Mandir when Messrs. Abdul Kader Bawda, Dr. Ponsey Hirji Meisheri, B. N. Mehisheri, Dr. Jethalal, V. Vora, Yakub Maniar, and others will speak on "The Coming Municipal tions and Voters' Duty." Syt. V. J. Patel will foreside.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OF RY. FARES.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the India Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to protest against the proposed increase of Railway fares to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside, and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Messrs. L. R. Tairsey, Bharucha, Nensey, L. G. Khare, Mowji Govanji, Nariman, Malvia, L. Roy Sampat and Motiwalla and others will speak.

C. D. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Tilak Swaraj Sangh at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Shri Ram Square, (ground floor) at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) to discuss the C. D. Committee's Report. Mr. Baptista will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. Vithalbhai Patel, N. C. Kelkar, Jamnadas Mehta, D. V. Gokhale and Dr. Velkar.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BHULESHWA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

All members are hereby informed that the voting day for the remaining 4 seats in the B. P. C. C. is the 16th instant (Thursday), between 9 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. S.T.

THE HINDU PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD EDITION.

BY DHIRENDRA NATH PAL.

Its exposition in the best style. No Hindu household should be without a copy of this great and grand work. Every Hindu should know on what grand philosophical basis this great Religion stands.

The book containing:—(1). The Birth of the Hindu Philosophy. (2) The Philosophy of the Upanishads. (3) Sankhya Philosophy. (4) Yoga Philosophy. (5) Nyaya Philosophy. (6) Vaisesika Philosophy. (7) Mimansa Philosophy. (8) Vedanta Philosophy. (9) Jaina Philosophy. (10) Buddhist Philosophy. (11) Charvaka and other Philosophies. (12) The Hindu Religion and the Hindu Philosophy.

The book is thus divided into twelve sections, dealing with the Hindu Philosophy in all its phases. Nothing has been left unsaid. The most difficult and abstruse Hindu Philosophy has been placed before the public in this book in such a lucid way that even a boy will be able to grasp its mystery and understand its import.

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11 and 12, Suparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.

The candidates are Messrs. Vasantram Harikrishna Shastri, Mangesh Narayan Despande, Vandravan Gordhandas Seth, Mahamad Abdul Alim Siddiqi and Molvi Hakim Nazir Ahmed.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the Reception Committee of the above Conference will be held at Ghatkoper on Thursday (the 16th inst.) at 8-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Ghatkoper Congress Committee for the election of the President and the remaining Vice-chairman of the Reception Committee.

The meeting will further consider a motion of the following resolution received by the Secretaries:—"This Committee resolves that:—In view of the political situation created in the country by the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee, the ensuing Bombay Suburban District Conference at Ghatkoper be held in January 1923 after the decision of the next Indian National Congress at Gaya and that, therefore, the election of the President be postponed till that time."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, one Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed filed a complaint against Haji Suleman Salemamomed, a mutavaly, and Ramrao Ramkrishna, a managing clerk in the employ of Messrs. Vachha & Co., Solicitors, charging them with cheating and abetment in writing of a certain agreement between the complainant and the first accused. The complainant's story was that the first accused was indebted to him in Rs. 26,000 and a legal writing was to be signed and executed by the complainant and the first accused as per arrangement arrived at between them and that the first accused got the writing written up by the accused No. 2 which was prejudicial to the interest of the complainant and that certain terms were inserted therein which were not agreed upon by the complainant.

The hearing of the case lasted for days together and there were about twenty hearings. In the course of the complainant's evidence, it transpired that the complaint was not a genuine one and it contained several false allegations and it was only with a view to extort moneys from the first accused that the complainant thought fit to file a complaint against both the accused. Mr. Vachha of the firm of Messrs. Vachha and Co. was called as a witness on behalf of the complainant and he deposed that certain allegations made by the complainant in respect of the aforesaid writing were false. Mr. Vachha also deposed that it was not possible that accused No. 2 who was a managing clerk serving under him for the last ten years should have cheated the complainant. Mr. Vachha also stated that he found the accused No. 2 to be honest, hard-working and a trustworthy man and during a period of ten years, there was not a single complaint either by him or by any one of his clients against accused No. 2.

His Worship held that the complainant had failed to make out a case against both the accused and both the accused were acquitted.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF WEAPONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third presidency magistrate, Sergeant Ratan charged Manatero Kageyama and Kaza-Yoshi Tagawa, two Japanese engineers with being in possession of a revolver and a bayonet, respectively without a license.

The prosecution story was that both the accused were employed as third engineers on the s.s. "Himalaya Maru" lying in the Princes Dock. On Saturday last the Preventive Department searched the boat when they found the weapons from the cabins of the accused.

Both the accused said that they did not know that a license was required for the weapons.

His Worship convicted them and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 75 and Rs. 35 respectively.

PICK-POCKET SENTENCED FOR 2 YEARS.

At the Girgaon Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting fourth presidency magistrate, Sub-Inspector Raje charged one Abdulla Mohamed Shah with picking the pocket of one Gokuldas Keshavdas on the 5th instant.

Mr. Tejani, pleader defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that on the 5th instant both the accused and the complainant were standing on the foot-board of a tramcar at Grant Road when the accused cut open his (the complainant's) pocket. As the complainant felt a jerk, his attention was drawn to the accused who was behind him and was trying to bolt away. The complainant raised an alarm, and the accused was arrested by Mr. Jehangir Dorabji, Tramway Inspector No. 90 who was on the spot at the time.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted his eight previous convictions.

The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment.

TWO POLICEMEN ASSAULTED.

On Sunday at 6-30 p.m. on receiving information that some persons were fighting police sepoys Nos. 2024D and 70D went to the scene. On arrival they saw some men and women of Thakri caste fighting among themselves. Police Sepoy No. 2024D arrested one of them. One Hussain Thakri assaulted both the policemen with a bamboo and in the confusion made good his escape. Both the policemen were treated at the J. J. Hospital.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

On Sunday night at 10 p.m. a porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway saw a Hindu male jumping over the fencing at Curry Road. In spite of the warning he crossed the rails and was crushed down on the spot by the Poona Passenger which was passing along at that time.

PARSI WAR MEMORIAL MEETING.

With reference to the report of the Parsi War Memorial Meeting held on Saturday last, under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, which was published in our Sunday's issue, we are asked to state that Dr. Pavri said that though when he entered the Hall he thought the item (of 'sword-swinging') by a Parsi lady was not appropriate for the occasion, after seeing the performance of the lady and the ovation she received, he was impressed with it, and so he thoroughly appreciated the suitability of the item on the occasion.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amounts:—

	Rs.
Mr. Chaganlal Gordhandas Parek	5
A Sympathiser	100
Mr. Hasmanlal B. Bhagat	5
A. R. B.	21

BARODA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

The fourth annual Athletic Tournaments of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda, will be held under the patronage of the Government of Baroda from the 10th to the 13th of December. The items for competition include wrestling for graduates and students, Indian Gymnastics, Athletics, running 10 miles and cycling 15 miles. Intending competitors should apply to the Tournament Secretary, Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda, before the 1st of December.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

SHAREHOLDERS' STORMY MEETING.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Scindhia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was held on Monday afternoon at the hall of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Dr. M. E. Pavri, presiding. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with the shareholders of the Company. There were three main questions placed before the meeting, the most important of which was that of reducing the Capital of the Company. As the meeting became uproarious, it was dissolved, without any specific transactions being done.

At the outset Mr. B. F. Bharucha was proposed to the Chair, but he declined to preside over the meeting as he intended to speak out his mind on certain important questions relating to the Company. He asked them to propose some other gentleman to the Chair. He, further, requested them to hold their meeting after Mr. Chhotalal Parekh, the convener of the meeting, was present in their midst.

Some shareholders said that they could not wait for Mr. Parekh, and the meeting should be proceeded with immediately.

After about five minutes, Mr. Parekh attended the meeting, and Dr. M. E. Pavri was proposed to the Chair.

Dr. Pavri said:—There were three important matters to be considered by them. They were (1) to make a requisition to the Company to reduce its capital and lessen the liability of the shareholders, (2) to consider about repaying to shareholders a substantial amount from the large capital lying with the Company and (3) to consider what other steps should be taken to strengthen the position of the Company. He, then, asked them to deal with each question seriatim.

He suggested that the Company's fully-paid-up shares should be reduced to Rs. 30, and therefore a man now holding one share would be holding in that case 2½ shares and the Company should pay him back Rs. 15 so as to enable him to have two shares. He did not understand why the shareholders holding fully paid-up shares should be paid back Rs. 45.

MR. C. PAREKH EXPLAINS.

Mr. Chhotalal Parekh, said he surmised that the Chairman might not have read the "Chronicle" and the vernacular newspapers in which the notice of the meeting was published. He, therefore, drew the attention of the Chairman to the fact that he was responsible for convening the meeting. He was just, then, sent for by Mr. Narottam Morarji through Mr. L. R. Tairsee with regard to the matter and therefore he was not in time at the meeting. They must remember one important thing that theirs was a Swadeshi concern and it should be, therefore, helped in such a manner that it might not be mismanaged by the Directors. He had distinctly stated in the notice that only those shareholders who agreed to his proposals should attend the meeting, but he found, to his great surprise, a large number of shareholders present in the meeting who seemed to be his opponents, and whom he asked to remain quiet and not to create any disturbance.

Mr. Maoji Seth, (interrupting) said:—"Should we have no right to vote?"

A Shareholder:—"This is not a private meeting at all, but it is a shareholders' meeting."

At this stage there was a great uproar created in the meeting and some of the shareholders asked the Chairman to dissolve the meeting immediately.

The Chairman, then, ruled that the meeting was not a private one, for if it was a private meeting, then, he himself would not have attended it.

Mr. Parekh, then, said if that was the ruling of the Chairman, then, he asked him to vacate the Chair and walk out.

MR. PAREKH WITHDRAWS REMARK.

Again, there was a great uproar in the meeting and some of the shareholders asked Mr. Parekh to walk out first. Constant cries of "Shame," shame," "Mr. Parekh must withdraw his words," "He should be driven out from the hall," hampered, to a very great extent, the work of the meeting for some time.

Mr. Maoji Subedar called upon Mr. Parekh to withdraw his words unconditionally.

Eventually at the instance of some of his friends, Mr Parekh withdrew [illegible] words.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that since Mr. Parekh had insulted the Chairman by mistake, he requested him to withdraw those words unconditionally.

Mr. Parekh, then, withdrew his words unconditionally and said that the main question was as to how they could reduce the liability of the shareholders. It was advisable for them to discuss the matter with the directors of the Company. At one time the directors had suggested to him to reduce the capital of the Company. He was of opinion that the Company's shares should be reduced to Rs. 30 with the object of lessening the liability of the shareholders. They were all anxious to make the Company, a successful Swadeshi concern. He was not willing to be a director of the Company and he had no objection if Mr. Valchand was elected a director by them.

At this stage, there was once again a great uproar in the meeting and one of the shareholders asked Mr. Parekh to cut short his remarks.

The Chairman, then asked Mr. Parekh speak on the main question and shorten his remarks.

Mr. Parekh was dissatisfied with the ruling of the Chairman and therefore resumed his seat.

Mr Pathak, then, said if they asked the directors to reduce the capital, what would be their (the shareholders') position? If they wanted to strengthen the Company, they should not reduce the capital. On the contrary, they should inform the directors that if they wanted more capital, they would willingly subscribe to it. They were in a fit position to point out the mistakes of the directors. They must, therefore, set aside the question of reducing the capital of the Company.

UPROARIOUS SCENES

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, then, said they were all aware that if there was a minute critic of the management of the Company, who pointed out the mistakes of the directors, it was he himself. No doubt, the Company had made many mistakes, but they must bear in mind, that even the best steamship companies had made mistakes. The liabilities of the shareholders were, indeed, very serious. If they reduced the capital of the Company, the competitors of the Company would be glad over the matter.

At this stage, the meeting again became uproarious, and Mr. Padamsy Narsy drew the attention of the Chairman that Mr. Bharucha had no right to refer to other steamship companies.

The Chairman was about to speak something, but he was quite inaudible at the press-table on account of the great uproar created. Some of the shareholders wanted Mr. Halai to address the meeting, while others were opposed to that idea. The Chairman, ultimately asked Mr. Halai to address the meeting.

Mr. W. T. Halai said he was a shareholder of the Company and therefore he had every right to address the meeting. The management of the Company, to his mind, was rotten.

Mr. Maoji Seth (interrupting):—"Order, order."

Halai said he was quite in order. The Company had not fulfilled its promises. It wanted, for example, to start a big Dock of its own, but instead of that it had converted its steamer "Loyalty" into a "hotel" and a "gaming-house" for others.

Mr. M. Subedar strongly objected to the remarks of Mr. Halai. There was for the fourth time a great uproar created in the meeting and some of the shareholders with their clenched fists rushed towards the Chairman's table. The Chairman, with a view to avoid further disturbance, immediately dissolved the meeting.

"HOME RULE."

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered an address on "What do we mean by Home Rule?" on Monday evening at the Excelsior Theatre. There was not a large gathering in the theatre as the first gallery was half empty while the second gallery was entirely empty for want of the audience. Some of the audience left the theatre soon after Mrs. Besant commenced her address. The sum total of her address was that India should frame her own Constitution and should have full control over the Civil Service only, whereas the Foreign Affairs and the Army and the Navy, she said, should be in the hands of the Commonwealth or the Imperial Government. In the end, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas the Chairman, while according a vote of thanks to Mrs. Besant was interrupted by the audience.

After Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas had formally introduced Mrs. Besant and appealed to the audience to give her a patient hearing he called upon her to speak on the subject of the evening.

Mrs. Besant, at the outset, criticised an article in the "Bombay Chronicle" in which it was said Non-Cooperators formed an overwhelming bulk of the people of India. She said the overwhelming bulk of the people of India care for the daily wages and daily food and not for Swarajya, for they did not know what Swarajya was. It was the elected people who represented the nation in the Assembly and who cared for Swarajya because they represented the voice of India. For instance, when the Government of India proposed recently to raise the salt-tax it was the Legislative Assembly who voted against it and the overwhelming bulk of the people did not know anything about it. All the outside agitations and meetings would not have done what the elected representatives of the people did. It was suggested by some people that Mr. Lloyd George had said that the Reforms were only an experiment. To this she replied Mr. Lloyd George could not alter the Act except by repealing it, and he had not that power to do it except by an Act of Parliament. She then referred to the Constitution of Australia, and said Australia sent a deputation to Westminster and asked for that Constitution to be made a law and that being the voice of the people, Westminster had to accede to it. The "Bombay Chronicle's" argument was that the attempts of the Indian National Congress for the past 36 years to plead before the English public for a recognition of their elementary rights had proved a failure. She said it was the Congress which had made it possible to get them the Reforms which the King called "the beginning of Swarajya in my Empire".

"A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION."

Continuing, the lecturer said she was glad to see that Mr. C. R. Das had defended the idea of going to the Councils. He was asked what should be done if the Non-Cooperators were in a majority? He replied that if they were in a majority it would be their duty to begin by a demand of a particular [illegible] to form the Council. She said it was a practical suggestion. That is the way in which the Liberals work in the Councils as [illegible] majority who prevailed, and it was the duty of the Government to allow them to govern. In regard to the minority, Mr. Das said if their counsels were rejected it would be for them to non-cooperate with the bureaucracy and obstruct the Councils. In England, the minority, by their obstruction, resorted to a most effective way of their voice being heard by the Government, and the minority could do likewise in India. (At this stage, many persons from the audience began to leave the theatre.) Lala Lajpatrai, before he was imprisoned said he had reached Swarajya. So Mr. C. R. Das, before going to jail, said he had reached Swarajya. It was not the real Swarajya but a psychological idea of Swarajya the idea of inner freedom that the man was divine and the inner ruler was immortal. So Mr. Gandhi while defining Swarajya expressed the idea of Parliamentary Swarajya in which India should be supreme within her own land. She (the speaker) had taken part in 1919 in the Indian National Congress and moved the resolution of Self-Determination for India by which she meant that India should determine her own affairs and make her voice heard by her elected Councillors. She had spoken at length then on the American Constitution of State and Federal Government, and said India should have a Dominion status which she would define as Swarajya.

THE SCHEME.

She proposed for that purpose that the whole of Civil Administration should be in the hands of India, except (1) Foreign Affairs (2) the Army and (3) the Navy. India could not decide on Foreign Affairs, but it was for the Imperial Government to decide, for it was not for India to make war or peace but the Imperial Government because it affected the whole of the Commonwealth. All Foreign Affairs were vital to the well-being of the Commonwealth and, therefore, Foreign Affairs should rest with the representatives of the Commonwealth. Then the Army should be reduced largely. India could well demand the withdrawal of the British garrison, but they could not withdraw the British officers because British officers were well-trained and there were not Indian officers to take their places. Of course, Indians were brave and there were some Indian Non-Commissioned Officers who had rendered conspicuous service during the late war, but they were not sufficiently trained to take the place of the British officers. Therefore, the Army should remain in the hands of the Imperial Government. The Council could only give the minimum grant as arranged by them, and if the Viceroy wanted the maximum or more grant, then they could bring about a compromise. In regard to the Navy, she said India had a sea-faring population and a good material for making a Navy. But they could not make a Navy until the Mercantile Marine was all Indian. What India wanted at present most was a Mercantile Marine and until that was achieved it was not practical to form a Navy or to have a control over it.

THE SERVICES.

In regard to the Services she said she would make the Civil Service Indian, and, with that end, examinations should be held in India. She would abolish the present system of placing the Civil Service under the Secretary of State for India, but make the Government of India a controlling body in place of the Secretary of State. The salary too she would make equal both for the British and Indians, and give option to those in the Service at present to retire.

Concluding, she said she was 75 years old and had given the best years of her life in the service of India. It would give her a great pleasure to devote her labour still to win freedom for India. She urged the people of India to try the scheme of Mr. Das if it appealed to them, or any other scheme if hers did not appeal to them. She would be glad to see a better scheme than hers formulated by any other leader for the freedom of India. She asked them to formulate a scheme and in the form of a Convention place it before the Imperial Government through their elected representatives for gaining Swarajya for India.

"SALVATION THROUGH REFORMS."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in proposing a vote of thanks for the lecturer, said though some people called the Councils as "Temples of Mire" he personally thought that the salvation of India lay in woking through the Councils and Councils alone to which he was replied by the vociferous cries of "No" and "Never".

PAREL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Central Cooperative Institute (Parel Branch), a Parel Cooperative Conference was held on Sunday at the Workmen's Institute, Parel, with a view to consolidate and develop the cooperative movement. Mr. M. D. Jayakar, presided. All Cooperative Societies of Bombay sent their representatives to the Conference as delegates. The conference was, attended by large number of mill operatives. The conference held its sittings both in the morning and in the evening; while during the afternoon a meeting of the Subjects Committee was held. The addresses of the chairman of the Reception Committee and of the president were delivered in Marathi. There were about four resolutions passed by the Conference, dealing with the questions of the establishment of the "Workmen's Savings Bank, Workmen's Distributive Stores, Cooperative Credit Societies as Agencies for Distribution, Wholesale Stores, Insurance Companies, etc."

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. S. K. Bole, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech referred to the various sinister influences to which they were subjected and the various ways which they were fleeced by the parasitic classes and professions. He, then, gave a brief history of the cooperative movements in this country in general and the Bombay Presidency in particular and remarked that the new tendency was to mitigate official control and to make the cooperative department more amenable to popular control. The establishment of the Cooperative Central Institute was the logical sequence of that tendency and the present conference was being held under the auspices of the Parel Branch of that Institute. Mr. Bole appealed to the capitalist class to pay more attention to the human factor in industry but at the same time exhorted the working classes to stand on their own legs. He pointed out the necessity of fostering the co-operative movement among the working classes for the economic salvation.

The President then read out his lengthy speech in Marathi, at the conclusion of which he said that he was glad that the work of the Conference was brought to a close very successfully. It was a matter of great satisfaction to him that men like Mr. S. K. Bole, Prof. Kaji and Mr. R. S. Talimki had taken the trouble of attending the Conference and helped them in its deliberations. They were aware that their political and economic progress was to be examined by Government at the end of ten years and he was sure that by that time the people of India would be in a position to face such an examination with great success. They had been holding various conferences and meeting with the sole object of removing ignorance from the masses. In order that they might be able to start cooperative societies, they should convince the labourers and the masses of the manifold advantages of such societies. They should not misconstrue the cooperative movement, for they should bear in mind one important thing that they could not even non-cooperate with Government, if there was no cooperation among themselves. Finally, he hoped that whatever resolutions they had passed in the Conference would be successfully put into practice. The object of holding the Conference in the mill-area was with a view to make the Bombay labourers familiar with the various benefits of the Cooperative movement.

After a vote of thanks to the President the Conference dissolved late in the evening.

MAHARASHTRA VYAPARI CONFERENCE.

At Monday's sitting of the Maharashtra Vyapari Conference several resolutions were passed among which were also the following:

That with a view to give full information in regard to the trade in Maharashtra a directory be published. To take measures to develop home industry among men and women of poor class and to take measures to develop the internal trade of Maharashtra. The youths be influenced not to spend their time much in reading newspapers or novels but to read books that might give them an insight into business and make them proficient business men. To open facilities for business libraries and books for reading on trade and commerce. To establish a Decean Merchants' Association to protect and develop business in Maharashtra.

To protect cows and for that end the Maharshtra tradesmen to contribute their mite for this purpose.

Educated Marathi speaking gentlemen be approached with a view to translate into Marathi English and German literature dealing with commerce.

A vote of thanks to the president brought the business of the conference to an end.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs presented at Delhi on 11th instant some men of the engineering branch of the Telegraph Department with certificates for service in the war.

The Annual rally of the Cantonment Boy Scouts was held on the 11th instant at Bangalore, when the Hon. Mr. Barton, President, called upon the public to take keener interest in scouting matters.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN ARABIA.

Writing in the "Atlantic Monthly" Dr. Paul W. Harrison, of the Arabian Mission, describes the present situation in Arabia resulting from the aftermath of war; he shows that the equilibrium at the present moment is extremely unstable. "The British have set up the Shereef of Mecca in his present position. What they hoped to accomplish by his revolt from Turkish rule is fairly obvious. Theoretically the Caliph, who is the successor of Mohammed, is the temporal as well as the spiritual ruler of all Mohammedans, and actually he does exert an enormous influence over them, whatever flag they may be under. No one can be Caliph who does not rule over the Hejaz, thus acting as Warden of the Holy Cities; and for centures the Sultan of Turkey has been universally recognized by Mohammedans as their Caliph. Now if the Shereef of Mecca could be assisted in a successful revolt, and be made independent, his claims to the Caliphate would be far stronger than those of the Sultan of Turkey, inasmuch as the Holy Cities would be in his hands. Therefore, he would be universally acclaimed as Caliph in the Sultan's place. Just what military advantage would have accrued, even if the scheme had proved a success, it is not easy to see. It is possible that the task of picking the bones of the Turkish Empire might have been somewhat more pleasant, inasmuch as the strenuous protests of the Mohammedans in India would have been less in evidence.

"Of course, it did not succeed. Nothing but the stupidity of a military commander could have imagined that it would. The Shereef is execrated in India, to a degree almost past belief. In some places it has become a disgrace instead of an honour to go on the pilgrimage to Mecca. He is held in semi-humorous contempt all over Arabia. His hopes of being acclaimed as Caliph are laughed at or cursed, according to the temper of the individual commenting on them. Not a single voice of approval is heard in all this chorus of condemnation.

After showing the reasons for this failure and the insecurity of the throne of the Shereef, he describes the real power of Arabia as residing in the "Achwan," a small fanatical brotherhood of Mohammedan Puritans, who had for their object the training of the Bedouins, or desert Arabs, in the more careful observance of religious rites. Those who qualified as teachers wore a white head-dress as a badge of their office. The movement spread beyond all the expectations of its founders. One of its cardinal doctrines is that raiding or looting or otherwise injuring a 'brother' is a crime of the gravest sort, and as a result the movement worked as a steadily strengthening bond, uniting the discordant tribes of inland Arabia into a coherent and fanatical whole.

The war ended with a totally new situation. Turkish and German influence are gone. For the Arab the outside world is composed of Great Britain and in a small degree of France. The Sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuweit and Oman have names and names only. They are negligible when we consider the present situation. As things stand today, there are two men of importance in Arabia. One is the Shereef of Mecca, whose successful revolt from Turkish rule was really a British military manoeuvre, camouflaged. The Shereef is not himself a leader of force. He has never been able to command the loyalty of his own subjects, to say nothing of the turbulent Bedouins outside. His present success and position are the result of British gold, and of very little else, if Arab opinion can be trusted. Just how much money has been spent on the Shereef, it is not possible for any ordinary man to say; but making all possible allowances for exaggeration the amount must have been enormous.

The other man in Arabia is Bin Saoud. When a world is divided between two men each anxious for all of it, a delicate situation is created. Bin Saoud rules pretty well all Arabia properly so called, except the small strip governed by the Shereef and the southern coast. The fanatical inland Bedouins follow him with a devotion that is past all description. A born ruler of men, he has succeeded in uniting Central Arabia as it has not been united for centuries. The wild Bedouins of the desert and the more mercenary and luxurious Arabs of the towns are alike in their loyalty. Under his rule, life and property have become safe and such prosperity is enjoyed as Arabia never dreamed of before.

But the real power in Arabia is held by neither of these. The Bedouin brotherhood of religious fanatics that began so unostentatiously ten years ago has grown like a green bay tree. Thousands and tens of thousands are enrolled under its banner now. However imperfectly they may be instructed in the tenets of their faith, nothing is lacking in their fanatical enthusiasm. Bin Saoud is their political and religious head, and it is they who make him strong. These men, in their furious desire for martyrdom in the cause of God bring to mind the lurid days when men of this same race, inspired by the same sort of wild fanaticism, threatened to carry the flag of Mohammedanism over the whole of Europe. Their eagerness for martyrdom seems to increase with their increasing numbers."

NON-COOPERATION OR OBSTRUCTIVE CO-OPERATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee is out and what has most engaged the attention of the public is "To enter the Councils to obstruct the work" and thus "To carry on Non-Cooperation within the Councils." But I ask whether to enter the Councils even to obstruct the work will be "Non-Co-operation" at all! Since the term "Non-Cooperation" has been applied to this movement only on the basis of the boycott of Councils, Government educational institutions and law courts and the relinquishment of honorary titles, etc. how then will it be compatible with the term "Non-Cooperation" if the so-called non-cooperators enter the Councils either in order to obstruct the work or to utilize them as they are? But the "Pro-change" party still prefers to call in the aid of "Non-Cooperation" to its changed programme. I ask whether it is "Non-Co-operation" or "Obstructive Co-operation?" Let those who will, answer.—Yours, etc.,

N. J. B.

Bombay, Nov. 9

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 14, 1922

EGYPT AND TURKEY.

Egypt seems to be entirely absorbed in contemplation of events in Turkey to judge from the Egyptian Nationalist papers which we received by the last mail. The only purely Egyptian question which obtains the honour of a leading article, is that of the membership of the delegation which will represent Egypt at the Peace Conference at Lausanne. Without waiting for the appointment of the Government delegation, the Nationalist party has nominated a delegation of its own, composed of men of undoubted leading, which though it may not be admitted to the official sessions of the Conference will certainly make itself heard, and the importance of its mission felt, outside the Council-Chamber. The determination of the Egyptians to ignore the wartime actions of the British with regard to Egypt, and to claim its independence under the Khalifa as part of the Muslim, not the British, Empire is apparent in the Nationalist Press, and from all that we can learn, the point of view of the Egyptian Government does not greatly differ from the Nationalist point of view in this respect. The news from Turkey to be found in the Arabic Press is much more detailed than the news which reaches us in India. We get elaborate and picturesque descriptions of the movements of the patriot army, and a full report of the proceedings of the Mudania Conference from correspondents on the spot. But what most interests us is the description of the wild popular rejoicings in Constantinople at the Turkish victories and the panic which the news aroused in certain circles there. The following is from the pen of the special correspondent of "Al-Liwa-ul-Misri" in Stamboul:

"From the moment when the news of the fall of Smyrna and of Brusa, of the rout of the Greek troops and the advance of the victorious army on the capital, arrived, thousands of the chief criminals among the Greeks and Armenians have been fleeing from the capital to Europe and Egypt after selling their property at the lowest price, in order to escape the retribution due for their atrocious behaviour towards the Muslims since the armistice under the aegis of the foreign occupation. The number of such rebel fugitives already runs to tens of thousands, with the result that the prices of food and drink and clothing have fallen, and the rent of lodgings is reduced. Would that, for those who remain, the Seat of the Khilafat could be rid of the obscenity of all those fiends incaranate! And that may yet happen, for the tide of emigration has not ceased till now in spite of the advices and reassurances of the worst of malefactors, the chief of the Greeks, Melatius, who was the first to sell his property with a view to flight. A Greek said to him: "You advise us not to flee, yet you yourself prepare for flight". He answered: "Do what I say, and never mind, what I do. What I say will be of use to you, and what I do will not harm you."

The emigration is not restricted to the criminal Greeks and Armenians, but extends to the traitors of the *Entente Liberale* party which ought rather to be called the *Entente Traitre*. The first to go of the chiefs of that party, was Damad Ferid, the Grand Vizier of treason and its chief support, who sold his country for a trifling sum of money and misguided the Sultan and caused to be issued the Fetwa condemning to death the men of the Nationalist movement on the ground that they were betraying; and Allah knows best who it was that betrayed. And there followed him Ali Kemal who sold his wicked pen and dirty conscience to the enemies of Islam and continued to spread poison for four years. And the pen of this miscreant has been the fiercest against Islam from the days of the Prophet (may God bless and keep him!) until now and the last thing we recall of this accursed wretch is his saying in an article on August 26th, the day when news came of the rout of Afium Kara Hissar: "The army of the rebels has attacked the Greek army, and is there anyone who thinks on that account those scoundrelly insurgents will obtain their aim against that army? They claim that they will drive it back and throw it in the sea, after taking Smyrna." We can only laugh at his as he continues: "I promise them and call the world to witness to my words that if they enter Smyrna I will break my pen and bid farewell to mankind." The Nationalist army entered Smyrna victorious fifteen days later. . . ."

The correspondent of "Al-Liwa ul-Misr" speaks definitely of Ali Kemals' flight, it will be observed; whereas a Reuter's telegram informed us later of his arrest in a cafe at Constantinople by the Nationalists authorities. The writer continues:

"The philosopher of treason, Riza Tewfik, followed them (in flight)—he who signed the Treaty of Sevres with his sinful hand which when he held it out to a Turkish student of the University of Oxford in England was rejected. The traitor asked the student: "What is your reason for refusing to shake hands?" The boy answered: "The hand that signed the Treaty of Sevres and which you now offer, deserves to be cut off and burnt, not shaken. The head of the college, who is one of the best friends of the philosopher, said: "Bravely spoken, my boy. Turkey will not die while she has sons like you," and all the undergraduates applauded. The last word we are going to say about this wretch is that he got up on the platform in the Square of Sultan Ahmed on the day the Greeks occupied Smyrna and began to disseminate poison and to damp the courage of the people, and while he stood thus an English aeroplane appeared in the sky above the Square, and descended over the heads of the people who were frightened and began to scatter. But the phiosopher only raised his voice and cried so that it seemed as if he wished to be heard by the occupants of the aeroplane: "O people, why do I see you fleeing in alarm? Does a man flee from the mercy of the English?" An Egyptian youth sprang up and crying: "Silence, traitor, get away!" gave his face a slap which sent him headlong off the platform, and the police seized the young man and, because he was an Egyptian, handed him over to the Egyptian police."

There is much more in the way of details of the mean advantage taken by various individuals of the occupation. and of the treacherous cringing of a few degenerate Turks. But we think that we have quoted quite enough to show that Egypt is not less enthusiastic than India in support of Mustafa Kemal. The writer gives list of names of people who have taken flight in order that, if the said fugitives appear in Egypt, his countrymen may know what sort of men they are, and boycott them. It has so often been alleged by Government propagandists that India only is concerned for the Khilafat that it seems well to produce proof positive to the contrary from time to time. We happen to know something of the mind of Egypt and we say that the feeling among Indians on the Turkish Question is quite moderate and tame compared with that which agitates the whole Egyptian nation.

CLINCHING THE ISSUE.

The Report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee appointed by the Central Khilafat Committee furnishes a fresh proof—if a proof were needed—of the futility of the proposal regarding the entry into the Councils. The Committee by a majority of five to one reject the proposal. We have shown on previous occasions that the proposal of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Patel is not only opposed to the principle of Non-cooperation, but goes counter to the weight of evidence submitted before the Congress Enquiry Committee. So far as purely Muslim opinion is concerned, the evidence against entry into Councils is overwhelming. And this is strikingly revealed by the fact that five out of six members of Khilafat Enquiry Committee are opposed to the removal of the boycott. "So far as the Mussalmans are concerned", they say in their Report, "they seem to persist in the boycott" and "for the time being are not prepared to cooperate in any way whatsoever." The expression of view is as clear as it is emphatic. And, having regard to the paramount consideration of preserving and promoting Hindu-Muslim unity, we think, it clinches the issue so far as the proposal to remove the boycott is concerned. Even Mr. Zahoor Ahmed, who has appended a note of dissent, agrees with his colleagues in holding that it is premature to decide at this stage as to the entry into the Councils "as there are involved in the question certain considerations of principles which cannot be settled except by a joint session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the Indian National Congress and the Central Khilafat Committee." What he suggests is that the elections should be contested, the question as to whether Non-cooperators should enter into the Councils being left for future discussion and decision. The main purpose which Mr. Zahoor Ahmed has in view is to destroy the so-called "representative" character of the Councils, "to prevent a minority of figure-heads from entering the Councils, from being called 'the true representatives of the people' and from being used as instruments to crush our movement." This, as we have shown over and over again, is seeking to prove the obvious and is, therefore, a sheer waste of energy and time. The world knows too well that the present Councillors have no claim to be called "representatives of the people" and no one has brought home this fact to them in a more crushing manner than Sir William Vincent who, when they pleaded for further "Reforms", told them that they did not represent the people. The last boycott was, in fact, a most effective one and the only logical course to pursue would be to make the next boycott much more thorough by abstaining from voting rather than contesting the elections. The strength of the boycott lies in the complete ignoring of the entire machinery of the "Reforms". Utilising any part of this machinery would deprive the boycott of much of its potency, apart, of course, from the fact that it will be a violation of the principle of Non-cooperation. In short, the most effective manner for dealing with the Councils is for the Non-cooperators not to bother about them. The country has no illusions about them and their boycott has been effective for all purposes. If there has been any slackening of effort, it is in carrying out the constructive programme. And it is on its fulfilment that national endeavour must now be concentrated. As the Khilafat Enquiry Committee say, "at present any action which deviates from our present programme is likely to create dissensions." Without solidarity of national endeavour the Non-Co-operation movement must collapse. It is the supreme need and the greatest strength of the country. It must be preserved at all costs.

Notes of the Day

International Indebtedness.

The American elections, though resulting in very substantial gains to the Democratic party, leaving only a bare majority to the Republicans in the House of Representatives, do not materially alter the trade and financial policy of that country. The Democrats were pledged to a lower tariff than the high-water mark of protective tariffism as typified by the Fordney Tariff. Their success at the elections might have affected the operation of the new law, particularly in the more elastic provisions of that enactment, like the discretion of the President in choosing between the American valuation and the foreign valuation under certain circumstances. Their failure leaves that issue untouched for the moment; so that the general problem of international indebtedness and the means of its settlement remains as unsettled as ever. The British Government has, indeed, given an earnest of its intention to pay off its debt and interest by paying two cheques of 50 million dollars each on account of interest. But, if America decides, as evidenced by its new tariff law, to shut out European goods from being imported by way of payment for American exports; if she endeavours to promote her exports either by means of export of surplus goods made in America, or, what is practically the same thing, by starting industries in foreign countries with capital in the shape of American credits already given to those countries, there seems to be no feasible way of liquidating international indebtedness.

A Solution.

We may mention an instance of the first method. According to the "Financial Review" of New York, October 14, the automobile manufacturers of America have decided to develop and increase their production by 50 per cent. The present American output of motor cars is about 3,00,000 cars a month. This is intended to be increased as follows according to the authority already quoted:—

Chevrolet and Fisher ...	100 per cent.
Buick	100 ,,
Dodge Brothers	50 ,,
Studebaker	50 ,,
Hupp	30 ,,

Durant and Ford and Packard are planning similar increases in production. To anyone who has the slightest experience of the automobile industry and market to-day, the outlook, from the standpoint of the producer, cannot but be gloomy in the extreme. For where does America expect to find purchasers for motor cars at the rate of 5 or 6 million units per annum? For our part we believe the shrewd American has already found the inevitable solution of the international tangle and prefers to build up his industry on unshakeable foundation, while his erstwhile competitors studiously infect themselves with the virus of a sort of national tuberculosis. He maintains the bluff of insisting upon full payment vis-a-vis the only debtor who can possibly do so; and in all other instances prepares for the ultimate debacle of cancellation by obtaining for himself an indirect compensation in the shape of invulnerable industrial position. The American pose no doubt contributes to a postponement of the much-needed solution. But who knows? The bluff may turn out to be for the best.

Imperial Wireless.

The Karachi "Daily Gazette" recently stated that the Director of Wireless, India, had arrived in Karachi "accompanied by Commander E. C. Watson, Royal Navy, who has been sent out to India by the Imperial Government to select a site for the Indian station of the Imperial Wireless Scheme." Commander Watson, having had considerable experience of wireless telegraphy in the Royal Navy, is now employed by the Technical Commission, which was formed to put the proposals of the Norman Committee into effect. Since he left England, however, the East Africa station has been abandoned and South Africa and Canada have decided that their stations shall be erected and worked by local enterprise under contract with Government. During its recent session, the Legislative Assembly was informed that "the manner in which the Government of India should co-operate with the Imperial Scheme is still under consideration" and the general inference drawn from the replies to other questions on the subject was that the type of station was far from settled. It is unlikely that the visit of the Imperial Government expert adviser to Karachi indicates that the vicinity of that city will afford a possible site for the station and it is far more likely, as the "Daily Gazette" presumes, that the object of Commander Watson's visit to Karachi was to consult the technical experts of the Wireless Branch of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, who are stationed there. Doubtless, it is possible for a site, which is suitable for the small station working in one direction only as proposed by the G.P.O., to be adapted in preference to the much larger and more flexible station which conditions in India require. What is important at present is to insist on a station which will fulfill the requirements of India. India requires a continuous high-speed duplex commercial service in two directions simultaneously. The station proposed or rather that which the Imperial Government have "decided to erect in India" will only work in one direction at a time and is only 120 k.w., which is totally insufficient to afford a high-speed service with England or the Far East for more than a very limited number of hours daily. For this purpose a station of not less than 1,000 k.w. is required and it is sheer nonsense to imagine that equivalent results will be obtained with 120 k.w. If it were so, why is St. Assize (Paris) using 1,500 k.w.?

What India Requires.

According to published estimates the capital cost of the proposed G.P.O. station is £185,000 and the annual cost £59,000, but from the same source we find that the revenue expected will be that from such a small number of words per year that the cost can only be covered if the rates considerably exceed the cable rates. It has repeatedly been urged that India should follow the lead of Australia, South Africa and Canada and have nothing to do with the type of station proposed by the G.P.O. In these Dominions political and technical opinion is convinced that the Norman proposals are inadequate and it has been decided to allow local private enterprise to erect and run the service on behalf of the Government, in accordance with conditions, safeguarding the interests of Government, which are laid down in a contract and license, and without cost to the Government. In what respect do conditions in India differ from those in the Dominions and why should India be compelled to accept an inadequate and costly station which is unanimously condemned by the Dominions? It is placing the cart before the horse to select a site until the type of station is decided upon and since the G.P.O. must be aware of this elementary fact one can only assume that the haste to fix a site in India is only another effort to rush the Indian Government. The Norman Report is fantastic and yet the British G.P.O. are endeavouring to justify it and as their last hope are doing their utmost to force India to swallow it. What the British Empire requires is a commercial service; this entails continuous high speed working under all conditions and in all necessary directions. Then and then only will the Empire have a reliable system for communication in peace and war, which is the real requirement of any Imperial scheme. The opposite to this is a number of puny, uncommercial and inadequate stations erected "for official purposes" at points in the Empire which are fixed by professors and amateurs in England. This is the so called "Imperial Scheme" but as it will not provide the communications required, the Dominions have definitely refused to accept it and are meeting their requirements by private enterprise. Lord Inchcape and the Legislative Assembly must see to it that India is not forced to accept it, especially as an offer to erect and run the Indian branch of the service on behalf of Government was made in India long before similar offers crystallised in the Dominions.

Khaddar.

From the presidential chair of the Ladies' Conference at Dehra Dun, Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru put the straight question, "Sisters, are you using khaddar and spinning on the charka, are you at the point of the spindle spinning India's freedom and unostentatiously weaving khaddar which has to-day become the glorious emblem of Indian nationhood?" We do not know what answer the ladies gave, but it is a thousand pities that after more than a year since the inauguration of Mahatma Gandhi's khaddar campaign, such an appeal should have been necessary? It has been conclusively proved by this time that the cottage industry of spinning and weaving does not militate against economics, nor need it suffer from the scepticism which inevitably besets a new idea, for it is common knowledge now that home-spun, with its sequel the boycott of British cloth, played an important part in America's struggle for independence. To those who consider Indian textiles as much Swadeshi as khaddar, Mrs. Nehru said, "If you purchase khaddar, your money goes to a place where it should. But if you purchase the mill-made cloth, you give your money to those who are already rolling in riches." Anything that would go to lessen the inequality of distribution is welcome, but a more serious consideration why we should buy khaddar in preference to Indian textiles is that the output of Indian mills is limited and for machinery India is to a large extent dependent on England. Mrs. Nehru rightly described khaddar as the glorious emblem of Indian nationhood and none need look askance at it as the uniform of non-cooperators. Khaddar is for all patriots.

Prison Reform.

The moral revolution which took place in the early part of the last century in England, led, among other things, to the reform of English prisons thanks largely to the unsparing services of Howard who visited all the prisons in England and exposed their horrors. Since then there has been further tinkering with the problem of prison reform, but the English jail system leaves much to be desired, for it still aims at humiliating and punishing the prisoner, forgetting that he is more often than not a victim of a wrong social order and, in any case, it is the duty of the State not so much to wreak vengeance on him as to win him over to paths of virtue. Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, who went to jail as a conscientious objector during the war, gives us an instance of "the abominable tyranny of the English Prison System." The prisoners working together were not allowed to talk with one another. When Mr. Brockway broke the rule as being inconsistent with human dignity he was kept in solitary confinement and put on bread and water diet. British public opinion has strongly expressed itself on the prevailing system and, as a result, the Prison Commissioners of Britain have recently introduced certain innovations which go a long way towards bringing it into harmony with civilized opinion. Humiliations, like the broad arrows on prison clothing, are being removed, and prisoners on being transferred from one prison to another wear civil clothes to avoid exposure to the public. Wires and bars are being removed as far as possible from compartments in which visits are paid by relatives and friends. Periodical lectures are now a regular feature of the prison system. Evening debates on subjects selected by convicts with the approval of the authority are being extended. Concerts and a weekly summary of the chief events of public interest, given by the Governor and Chaplain, are other features. These changes, it may be pointed out, are in respect of all those whose offence involves moral turpitude. How unfavourably does the treatment accorded even to the political prisoners in this country—whose offence involves no moral turpitude—compare with this! The pilgrimage of twenty-five thousand Indian patriots to jails guarantees an ideal prison system, whatever else may or may not take place, when India comes into her own. In the meanwhile our Ministers and Executive Councillors would do well to take the cue from Mr. Bernard Shaw's advice to Cabinet Ministers and do six months in some Indian jail.

SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

NO UNDERSTANDING WITH TURKS YET

BRITAIN RELUCTANT TO ACT ALONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that hitherto the outcome of the negotiations with the Turks has been practically nil. Both the French and Italians are without instructions and the British are reluctant to act alone. Rafet Pasha has not only seized the control of the administration but is overriding the Capitulations. Apart from the abolition of super-tax on cereals, the heavy increases in Customs tariff by the Kemalists are maintained and in effect Rafet Pasha has obtained more than the Turks could have hoped to obtain at Lausanne. A disquieting factor is the failure to reach a compromise in regard to the Allied control of the gendarmerie, whose numbers are increasing and who are becoming a menace to the safety of the Allied army.

SITUATION ACUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Acuteness of the situation in Constantinople is emphasised by Reuter's Constantinople correspondent, who, in a delayed message of November 10th, says the incidents of which General Harington complained to Rafet Pasha were the shooting of British soldiers in a suburb of Kassim Pasha and the attempt to seize a native agent from the British escort when the Turkish police threatened the British officer with revolvers. Further, an English merchant who accidentally bumped into a Turkish bird-seller was seized by three Turkish policemen who hustled him to the police station where he was beaten until he collapsed. He was released on the following day on the intervention of the British police.

Rafet Pasha retorted that General Harington's warning of the serious consequences of such acts was provocative.

POSTPONEMENT OF CONFERENCE.

WILL TURKS NON-PARTICIPATE ?

LONDON, Nov. 13.

"The short sharp crisis between Paris and London which developed during the week-end has been somewhat ameliorated by M. Poincare's agreement to postpone the Lausanne Conference, for which Lord Curzon advanced two reasons, firstly the futility of embarking on negotiations before the elections and secondly the necessity of fixing up a common Allied programme before meeting the Turks. These arguments were undoubtedly unanswerable, although the anxiety not to delay the Conference unnecessarily is re-echoed in London where the significance of the past few days' events in Constantinople is fully appreciated. A message from Reuter's Constantinople correspondent in this connection states that in view of Rafet Pasha's successful manoeuvres, a belief prevails in some quarters that General Ismet Pasha will have no need for Lausanne and will use the Allies' non-attendance as a pretext for returning home.

POSTPONED AT BRITAIN'S REQUEST.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—The Lausanne Conference is adjourned till 20th November at the request of the British Government.

ACUTE ANGLO-FRENCH CRISIS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

According to the "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent, an acute Anglo-French crisis has arisen in the Near East. A state of siege has not been declared in Constantinople as expected, because the French authorities have not yet received instructions. Everything now depends on whether France is in harmony with Britain. It is the final chance of saving the *Entente*, preventing war and saving the lives of a million civilians in the Near East, declares the correspondent. French public opinion in the past week has shown unmistakeable signs of reversal of the Near East attitude, but the French Government remains sphinx-like. On France's decision rests the corollary of decision whether France will expect the cooperation of Britain in Europe. It is recognised that France is in a dilemma owing to the Franco-Kemalist agreement which, however, can be repudiated in the interests of the Allied and European settlement in the Near East and the Anglo-French undertaking.

CONTENTION OVER QUESTION OF CONTROL.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A Reuter's correspondent cables from Constantinople on 12th November that the divergencies, which so far have shown no improvement, concern the measures of control. The Turkish Nationalists demand complete abolition of control, while the Allies insist on its retention. Meanwhile, an unsettled atmosphere prevails; the inhabitants feel insecure; trade has come to a standstill; and exodus of the population continues. Numerous Turks are equally apprehensive regarding the future. The Greek and the Armenian consulates are besieged by passport hunters all day. Unfortunately, these people are cut off

(Continued on next page.)

DIPLOMATIC JUGGLERY.

EVACUATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE

MATTER FOR CONFERENCE!

NEWSPAPERS IN BELLICOSE VEIN.

The Governments of London, Paris and Rome continue closely in touch in regard to the Near Eastern question. The means of communication between Constantinople and Allied Capitals returned to normal at the end of the week and the Governments have thus been enabled to exchange and discuss the latest information received by them from their representatives on the spot. The situation shows few signs of improvement.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

It is clearly recognised by all the Allies that the demands put forward by the Turkish Nationalists was a breach of the recently signed Mudania Convention and of Mudros Armistice Agreement. The Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople, with the full support of their governments quite firmly declare that the Turks must respect their engagements and that the various measures put by them into operation which contravene these engagements must be withdrawn. The terms of the Mudania Conventions and the principles laid down following the Paris conversations of September 23rd must be respected. The British Government are being kept fully informed of the developments of events by Sir Horace Rumbold, their High Commissioner in Constantinople and they rely in complete faith on his judgments and his ability to deal adequately with any circumstances that arise.

NEWSPAPER SUPPORT.

British newspapers without exception support Government in the policy they are pursuing in regard to the crisis. It is emphasised that although political parties in Britain are at present in the throes of a General Election the question of policy in regard to the Turkish settlement is in no way involved and that all parties are in accord with the adopted step. It is suggested that the Turks who are notoriously "giving to fishing in waters" may be under the impression that the Electoral contest here offers them a favourable opportunity for pushing forward their demands. The tone adopted by newspapers, however, is alone sufficient to indicate that any hope entertained by the Turks that Britain is entirely desultory is baseless (?)

The "Sunday Times", the organ of the late Government in a leading article to-day says "Lord Curzon and Mr. Bonar Law will receive the backing of the entire nation. The country sees that the new Government has the most difficult problem to solve and it is altogether willing to give Government a free hand." The "Sunday Times" concludes: "To strike for a clear and comprehensive understanding on the Near Eastern questions with France and Italy before the Conference opens seems to us the first policy of the Government. Its next is to set right at Constantinople, to do nothing provocative and to await development.

"The Observer" says: "In the full flush of military triumphs and nationalist revolution, backed by Russia, the Turks have made demands which are intolerable to Britain, France, Italy and the Little Entente. At the same time they have deposed the Sultan and made elective the spiritual office of the Khalifat—an act which will be the cause of schism and divisions of the Moslem world. The revolutionary mood is so excited that it shall be dealt with cool head, as well as firm hands. The Turks must be held entirely to the terms of the Mudania Conventions. They can only remain in Europe as the custodians of Constantinople and the Straits under such conditions as the Lausanne Conference may decide.

One point emphasised impress that although the Allies have undertaken that Constantinople shall revert to Turkish control, evacuation is essentially a matter of the forthcoming Conference.—B. O. W.

EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE.

1000 KILLED AND DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Santiago.—Partial resumption of communication reveals the fact that the earthquake was greater than at first reported. It is estimated that at least a thousand persons were killed and drowned, and thousands are homeless and destitute. In addition to heavy casualties at Copiapo and Coquimbo, it is reported that five hundred are dead in Vallenar District. Vallenar has been practically destroyed, and it seems practically certain that casualties must have resulted in the towns further south from which the news is not yet available. Tidal waves were experienced for over twelve hundred miles. . . . from Antofagasta to Valivivia.

[Coquimbo, a seaport of Chile (Chili) on the Argentine border.]

[Copiapo a seaport in the province of Atacama, Chili. This town has been several times overwhelmed by earthquakes.]

SOVIET REPRISAL AGAINST ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Athens.—As a reprisal for the treatment of the Italian Communists, the Soviets have seized ten Italian steamers in the Russian Black Sea ports including the liners, "Carniola" and "Graz."

THE CALIPHATE.

WIRE-PULLING BY FOREIGN OFFICE CONDEMNED.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY HAKIMJI AND DR. ANSARI.

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The following is a joint statement issued by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari on the present situation in the Near East. For some days past, the Reuter's Agency has been assiduously cabling profuse news about the recent happenings in Angora and Constantinople, the sum total of which is that the Angora National Assembly have legislated that since 16th March 1920 and for all time to come the Sovereignty of the Turkish people shall be vested in the Grand National Assembly and that the Sultan shall be a constitutional monarch, also that the Khilafat shall remain in the House of Ottoman but that the Caliph shall be selected from among the princes of the House, eligible for the high office not for seniority of age but on account of character and attainments, thus doing away with the practice hitherto observed. The propaganda—for such is the volume of news recently cabled with reference to the Kemalists' activities—has obviously a two-fold object in view. Firstly, to alienate Muslim sympathies from the Kemalists, by raising an alarm about the Kemalists' so-called affront to the sacred institution of the Khilafat and to the temporal status of the Sultan-Khalifa and secondly to divert Muslim opinion from the anti-Muslim attitude of the British Cabinet to anti-Kemalist agitation, by showing that the authoritative demands of the Indian Muslims in the matter are being brushed aside by the Kemalists, contrary to all Islamic precedents. We would warn the Mussalmans against giving credence to the highly coloured piecemeal news, particularly meant to work up prejudice against the Turks. It is an open secret that the Treaty of Sevres was framed to deal a fatal blow to the temporal and spiritual powers of the Sultan-Khalifa. This led the Indian Muslims to formulate their demands, so frequently repeated, regarding the temporal powers of the Khalifa. Now, according to the newly-cabled constitution, a good portion of the temporal powers of the Sultan-Khalifa is placed in the hands of the National Assembly. The Assembly would thus form the chief immediate bulwark of the Khilafat and would strengthen, rather than weaken, the hands of the Khalifa. Muslims, therefore, cannot regard this transfer of power with any apprehension. Every Mussalman knowing how the Sultan Wahiduddin Khan has been used by the Allies to further their ends to the detriment of the Khilafat itself would rejoice at the new arrangements which place the Khilafat on a securer foundation.

ELECTION OF KHALIFA.

As regards the election of the Khalifa, we maintain that he had always been elected and that the office was never hereditary. The method of election, ever since the death of the Prophet, has been that the nation immediately and directly responsible for the maintenance of the Khilafat and its dignity, elected the Khalifa and the rest of the Muslim world confirmed the election. This is the only sound practical and reasonable basis of election owing to the simple fact that the nation from which the Khalifa was elected (in the present instance the Ottoman people) was naturally better qualified to make the choice than outsiders. Our contention would be amply proved by a reference to Islam's history. The point in issue is therefore quite clear and we hope that the Mussalmans of India, finding in the Turkish National Assembly a real bulwark of strength to the Khilafat would approve of their decision.

SUSPICION OF DEEP DESIGN.

We also want to make it clear that England would not only gain nothing by championing such propaganda, but would actually embitter Muslim feelings against it. The Mussalmans of India have, during the last eight years of constant intrigue, vilification and insults, tasted the cup of the bitterest suffering and humiliation, particularly at the hands of Great Britain. The sudden concern, shown by the subsidised agencies and the Press of Great Britain about the alleged disregard shown by the Angora Government to the sentiments of Indian Mussalmans can never deceive us. Such sudden and deep concern for our cause is to us nothing but a forerunner of some deep design on the part of the British Foreign Office to deal a fresh blow to the cause of the Khilafat and Islam. An instance of this we find in the recently cabled news about the Sultan Wahiddudin's visit to India—the natural outcome of a three hours' interview with General Harrington. If the British Foreign Office hopes that with the help of a stage-managed reception in India, backed by the amenable responsiveness of puppets like the so-called kings of the Hejaz, Mesopotamia, Trans-Jordania and Egypt, they can set up the present Sultan as a spurious and rival Khalifa, somewhere in their own zone of influence the British Foreign Office shall hope in vain indeed. Such a plot is bound to recoil on the originators themselves.

We cannot close our statement without expressing our gratitude to H. H. the Aga Khan for the eminent services he has rendered to the cause of the Khilafat. We entirely approve of his proposal regarding a general conference of the Muslim people in Egypt. This conference would place its seal of approval on the election of the Khalifa by the Turkish people and offer such suggestion to their Turkish brethren as the exigencies of the moment demand.

TRUST ANGORA.

Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwai of Gadia, Lucknow, wires:—

There is absolutely no danger to the Khilafat, which will undoubtedly be settled according to Islamic Demands. Sultan Wahiddin is completely unfit for the Khilafat and sovreignity. The Turks have inherent national rights to curtail the arbitrary power of their Ruler and dethrone him. Muslems must not play into enemies' hands and should leave all in the hands of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal and the Angora National Assembly. This is a guarantee of satisfactory settlement. Turks must save themselves from servile commitments and future intrigues of the Sultan. It is the duty of Indian Muslims now to work peacefully and quietly organise the Angora legion and whole-heartedly apply themselves to the achievement of Swaraj and the Khilafat.

India's watchword now must be:

"Swaraj, Swaraj, Swaraj."

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA'S CONFIDENCE IN NATIONALIST TURKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

An extraordinary meeting of the Working Committee of the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema was held yesterday in Hakim Ajmal Khan's house and after some discussion the following resolutions were passed.

The Committee is also discussing another resolution about entry into Councils.

The Jamiat-Ul-Ulema desires to declare their views in relation to the news received regarding the separation of the spiritual and temporal powers of the Khalifa that in the absence of any authoritative news from reliable sources of the decision of the National Assembly of Angora as well as of the new legislation introduced in the Angora Assembly, the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema cannot for the time being express any view from the point of view of religion. The obvious object of the promulgation of this news appears to them as a propaganda to alienate Muslim sympathies from Gazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the National Assembly of Angora and thus to give the enemies of Islam a chance to injure Kemalist cause.

The Jamiat-Ul-Ulema is confident that Indian Muslims can never be deluded by such news and their sympathies for the Khilafat and Angora would remain unaffected. The Mussalmans owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Turks for their eminent services to the cause of Khilafat and Islam since centuries and it is a duty in accordance with Islamic etiquette to wholeheartedly acknowledge their services and declare their confidence in the Kemalists.

VICEROY'S INTERVIEW WITH MAJ A. CIPPOLA.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CONTRADICTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

A communique states: The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to two articles in the "Swarajya" purporting to be the reproduction of articles in an Italian newspaper "La Stampa" and relating to interviews said to have been given by His Excellency the Viceroy to Major Arnolde Cippola. They have ascertained that no regular interview was given to the journalist in question though he lunched at the Viceregal Lodge and afterwards had a short conversation with His Excellency. The observation about Mr. Gandhi attributed in these articles to His Excellency are entirely without any foundation and no such remarks were made and on many other matters, and especially those relating to the early life of Lord Reading, the alleged account gives wholly misleading and inaccurate version of the conversation.

TRIPLE BOYCOTT.

DHARWAR SUPPORTS CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 13.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee who is on a tour in the province to ascertain public opinion regarding entry into the Councils, arrived here yesterday. An informal discussion was held with lawyers and prominent leaders and the proposal to enter the Councils was unanimously condemned as impolitic and absurd. Mr. Gangadharrao left Dharwar at noon yesterday. In the evening, elections to the District Congress Committee came off. The new Committee is unanimously in favour of the Triple Boycott and the Constructive Programme and has condemned Council entry. All the delegates nominated for the Gaya Congress are in favour of the Triple Boycott and adhere to non-cooperation with the Councils.

INDIAN CHIEFS

THEIR DIGNITY COMPROMISED

NO KNUCKLING DOWN TO BUREAUCRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Nov. 10.

The following is the concluding portion of the Presidential address delivered by Sjt. Abbas Tyabji, the President of the Kathiawar Political Conference:—

The Rajas of Kathiawar who now have the right to thrust their hands into the State treasury and draw out any sum they like for their own purposes a right of which they seldom scruple to take advantage of, would then have to set aside a certain sum for their own private use after due consultation with their subjects. They would then consult their subjects' opinion while framig laws. They would have to order expenditure of public money in a way best suited to further public interests, would select good capable hands to carry on the administration and uphold freedom and justice in the state, give adequate salaries to clerks and give their subjects the right to express their opinions freely through their own conferences or through their newspapers. Then indeed there is no reason why the activities of Non-Cooperators should in any way cause them harm. But if they insist on holding on to their old methods they will find conditions under a Swaraj Government very trying indeed. For then they will no longer be able to call in foreign aid for the unjust oppression of their subjects. It is as clear as daylight that at present it is exceedingly difficult for subjects to obtain a just hearing of their grievances against their rulers. Even if they can contrive to send their complaints upto Government there is one ingenious device which must always silence them, namely the interference with the internal affairs conclusion that there is only one thing to be done and that is to beseech the Rajas to abandon their autocratic attitude and to base the administration of their states on principles more in keeping with the present age. The instinctive affection of subjects for their rulers is still alive in the heart of the masses. If then they would but grant their subjects those birthrights for which men all over the world are fighting, it would mean the death of all this discord and hostility and the birth of new harmony and affection between rulers and the ruled. In some states the rulers are beginning to In some states the rulers are beginning

ARE RAJAS SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA?

It is necessary here to refer to another very important factor in the relations between Rajas and their subjects, and that is reverence for the dignities of royalty. It is intolerably galling to them to see their Rajas treated as servants by the Government of India. Only a few days ago we learnt from papers that the Agent had passed an order to the effect that rajas should sign themselves "obedient servants" in their letters to him instead of using the usual friendly mode of signature. This is an order which cannot but meet with general disapprobation. I am perfectly certain that there has been no treaty signed between our Rajas and the British Government which might be interpreted as binding down the former to sign themselves the agent's "obedient servant." After all the Agent however great his position, is a servant of Government whereas the Rajas are its friends. We hope that not even the smallest of the Rajas will consent to sign himself "your obedient servant" in letters written to the Viceroy himself, let alone the Agent, for they give in now this way of writing will develop from a fashion into a rule and any deviation from it will be considered sedition. This blind desire to please the Agent even at the cost of their dignity is what hurts the subjects terribly. The time has now come for Rajas to ponder well over every treaty existing between themselves and Government and having fully understood its purport to take up a firm attitude allowing neither Government nor its servants to violate one word of the agreement.

There is a Chamber of Princes. If any Government servant act in a way displeasing to Rajas they can inform that Chamber and take steps to put an end to such annoyance. Those Rajas who allow themselves to be under the thumb of officials have no title to the respect of their subjects and will most certainly lose it.

PROTECTION TO PRINCES.

The people in Mysore, Baroda and Bhavnagar states have begun to have some say in state matters and though I cannot say that people have as yet acquired freedom enough to shape matters according to their own wishes, yet it is plain that their rulers have come to understand that the times have altered and Rajas like all men must march with the times. Our Rajas if they cannot help people in British India to win their rights, let them at least not hinder them. The Government of India have ostensible supported the Press Act in their territories, but they are taking steps to revive it in a new form giving it the guise of an Act to protect Princes. Rumour has it that some of the Rajas are displeased with the new Act. Those who are afraid that a flood of light on their affairs will lay bare ugly truths, are the only ones to side with it. It is hardly to be wondered at. We must admit that there are many Rajas who would prefer to have their state affairs kept dark. We see that in those very states which are supposed to be models of all that a state should be and are quoted all over India as inspiring examples for all less enlightened rulers.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

We have exhausted the list of the duties of the Rajas. The question now remains

(Continued on next page.)

OUR ROADS AGAIN.

DANGER FROM PETROL STORAGE

D SCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

The Corporation passed without any discussion the motion of Mr. B. G. Pardiwar seconded by Mr. K. S. Dhondy that the Commissioner be asked to report on the intolerably insanitary condition of the locality between the G. I P. Railway and Parel Road from the Northern end of the Byculla Bridge to the Southern end of the Byculla Station premisses. The nuisance caused being from all sorts of empty casks, and by floods in the locality during monsoon causing dampness etc.

LICENCES FOR PETROL STORAGE.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, then moved: —

That the Commissioner be requested to furnish to the Corporation a statement shewing all the premises in the City which have been licensed by him or the Commissioner of Police for the storage and sale of petrol, and giving the following particulars in regard to them:—

(1) Whether the licensed premises are exclusively used for the storage of petrol and if so, whether they are isolated from adjoining buildings. (2) If only a portion of the premises is licensed for the storage of petrol, for what purpose the rest of the premises is used, and whether the premises is a ground floor structure or has floors and if so, how many. (3) What precautions are enforced against outbreak of fire, in cases where the licensed premises are not isolated or where the other portions of the premises are used for residential purposes.

Dr. Viegas said his idea in brining the motion was to save the city from great disaster. Some time ago there was a fire at Lamington Road in a building where petrol was stored and a great disaster was narrowly averted.

The Commissioner said no license was granted to store petrol in residential buildings. Up to three gallons no license was required, from three to forty gallons a license from the Municipal Commissioner was necesary, while above forty gallons the Commissioner of Police granted the license.

Dr. Javle said a Committee appointed by the Corporation was considering this question in detail. He knew the tricks of some of the petrol vendors. The law allowed them to keep only forty gallons of petrol on the premises, but they sold hundreds of gallons of petrol a day by keeping it in the open space or near the premises. He was against keeping a single gallon of petrol on premises which was used for residential quarters and he thought the Committee appointed by the Corporation would issue a report which would cover the points raised by Dr. Viegas.

On taking votes the proposition was lost.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUNDS.

The following motion of Mr. S. L. Silam seconded by Dr. Vora was passed without discussion:—

"That the Commissioner be asked to report on the following:—

(1) Whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the recreation grounds owned by the Municipality are not taken advantage of by the school-going children and other public. (2) That this is owing to the fact that these places are used by badmashes for their own recreation and sleeping purposes. (3) That in cases such as the Northbrook Garden they have some made them seats of their nefarious business of looting, etc., by night. (4) And what steps he has taken so far or proposes to take hereafter to put a stop to the using of these places by these undesirables".

Mr. S. L. Salim, then moved.

"That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the extremely broken and uneven condition of the following four main roads of the City which is indicative of the utter negligence of the road authorities in the matter of repairs and he be requested to get them completely repaired at once:—(1) Grant Road; (2) Falkland Road; (3) Foras Road and (4) Duncan Road."

COMMISSIONER PLEADS FOR TIME—AND MONEY!

The Commissioner said repairs of roads required money and if the Corporation gave him money he would repair the roads at once. They must also remember that the roads do not require only repairs but building up anew. The expenditure on roads had risen from Rs. 7 lakhs in 1914 to Rs. 31 lakhs last year. He knew the deplorable condition of some of the roads in the city such as Duncan Road and Falkland Road. He had prepared a scheme by which he would build up the roads which required immediate attention.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the Corporation should remove the feeling that richer class received more attention than the poorer.

Dr. Viegas said there should be no difference between one part of the city and another.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

The President intimated before adjournment that in view of the heavy arrears has proposed to sit from half an hour to an hour more from the next meeting.

SIR P. C. RAY THANKED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Calcutta Senate has thanked Sir P. C. Ray, Palit-Professor of Chemistry, for his splendid sacrifice in accepting a professorship for a further period of five years without any remuneration and offering his salary to be utilised for the furtherance of the Department of Chemistry.

LABOUR DISCONTENT AT AHMEDABAD.

MILL OPERATIVES ON STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 11.

The strike of the cotton mill operatives which began yesterday on a large scale continues to-day. For some time past a feeling of discontent was evident among the workers in regard to the interpretation of the terms of annual bonus to be awarded by the mill agents as a result of the arbitration by Seth Mangaldas and Professor Anand Shankar. The local Labour Union office was also engaged in negotiating the terms of the award with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, when the agent of Manekchand Mill declared a lock-out as his men observed an unauthorised holiday on Saturday last. Meanwhile came the news of the reduction of wages which the Millowners' Association was contemplating to bring into force. This set aflame the spirit of discontent and the men went on strike in spite of the strenuous efforts on the part of the executive of the office to dissuade them from going on strike. On Friday men of the spinning departments of nearly all the mills struck work and indulged in rowdyism in order to dissuade others from going to work. As a result of this one man is reported to have been injured and two mills suffered considerable damage to their property. The police appearing on the scene, the crowd dispersed. In the evening leaflets were distributed in which Miss Anusuya Ben Sarabhai, President of the Labour Union announced that she had resigned the Presidentship of the Spinners' Union for the men having gone on an unauthorised strike and violating Mahatma Gandhi's instructions. To-day the situation is unchanged though quiet.

SITUATION NOT ENCOURAGING.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

On Saturday cotton mill strikers had resolved to resume work after tendering apology for their rowdyism and for having gone on strike while negotiations were going on between the Labour Office and the Millowners' Association. On Sunday however, all spinners resumed work with the exception of those of 12 mills situated in Raipur, the latter deciding not to resume work until their demands were conceded. To-day some of them have gone back to work and it appears that the rest will also resume work in a day or two.

The strike situation has developed another aspect to-day. The Manekchowk Mill which had declared a look-out, as its men observed an unauthorised holiday, had admitted its men. But, one of the mills under the management of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai has refused to re-admit its workmen until they agreed to pay a fine of Rs 3 each and forfeit wages and bonus for 3 days on which they were on strike. To-day the workmen of this mill did not show willingness to agree to these terms and quietly went away.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Jute shares firmed up over the weekend and there was a good market on opening to-day. Howrahs were steady all day round Rs. 44 and Clives round Rs. 35-4. Reliances were quiet but fluctuated little from Rs. 44-12 For other jute stocks there was a much better all round enquiry. Budge Budge, Dalhousie, Alliance, Kinnison, Union, Lansdowne, Kankinarra, Cheviot, Lothian and national, Gondalpara and Baranagore were on offer. The close was steady to firm, general feeling being optimistic. Cotton shares were dull and prices were not altered. In the coal division Pench Valley had a sharp rise to Rs. 29-8, Bhalgoras were keenly asked for and there were buyers of Sathgram, Ghusick and Kosonda and Nyadee. Inquiry in this section was broader than for some time past, though prices offered were generally not tempting to sellers. Miscellaneous section was uninteresting. Indian Iron and Steel closed rather better. Marshalls and Indian Wood products continue to be asked for Tea shares were quiet with no great change reported in prices. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Five per cent war loan (1945-55) 89-12, 6 per cent Bonds (1927) 100-14, 5 per cent Bonds (1931) 100-14, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds (1926-41) 100-1.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla (ord) 135, Imperial Bank (conty) 340.

Cotton:—Agra United 5-14 (Auction) Cawnpore Textiles 5-12, Dunbar 298, Kesoram 10-14.

Jute:—Auckland 163 s. l., Birla 7, Benjamin 5-6 discount, Budge Budge 445, Century 10-10, Cheviot 207, Cliva 35-4, Dalhousie 350, Fort William 300, Gourepore 653-8, Howrah 44-6, Huckumchand 1-10 discount Kamarhatty 550, Kinnison 870 s.l., Lawrence 440, Lansdowne 294-8, National 277, Northbrook 58-4, Nuddea 51, Orient 178, Reliance 44-12, Union 450 s.l., Kosonda and Coal:—Bansjorah 30, Bhalgora 13, Burrakur 30 s.o.l., Kosonda and Nyadee 25-4, Nazira 5, Pench River 10-4, Raneegunge 54 s.l. Talcher 9-2.

Miscellaneous:—Hum Pipe 2, Indian Galvanising (conty) 1-10 discount, Indian Iron and Steel 51, Thornycroft 3, Hooghly Flour 20-8 B. I. Corporation (ord) 9, Rajshahi Tannery 4-4, Spenches Hotel 12-12, Assam Saw 5, Assam Sugar 1-48, Cawnpore Sugar 37, Samastipur sugar 10-8.

Tea:—Bishnauth 17, East India 12, Gohpur 8-10, Hantapara 505, Singell 48, Tukvar 270.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer 15 and 32-32 paper and Demand Bills 15 and three fourth paper.

BURMA RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

After a dull week the sudden appearance of the buyers lifted the prices of rice to Rs. 505 small mills for Bombay and Meedon 502-8-0 for Java with specials November selling at 475. Diminution of paddy arrivals helped the rice and paddy is firm at 195 rail and 200 boat. The new crop is quoted at 417-8-0 January 195 February to April. Exports are 6,000 tons more than 1921 period.

SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Continued from pevious Page.)

from the overland road of escape now that Thrace is in the hands of the Turks.

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR LAUSANNE

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Several delegations left for Lausanne before the postponement of the Conference was announced, including Serbian, Rumanian and Kemalists'. Ismet Pasha arrived in Lausanne to-day and has decided to proceed to Paris, apparently to occupy the interim by conversing with French statesmen.

ALLIES' PROPOSED PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The diplomatic correspondent of the Havas Agency understands that Lord Curzon has requested M. Poineare to attend a preliminary meeting to consider the various pending foreign problems at which a representative of Italy should participate with regard to the questions of interest to Italy. M. Poincare has agreed. The meeting, however, cannot be held till Saturday. It is not impossible that it will be held next Sunday at Lausanne, where M. Poincare would be willing to go if London considers it more practical.

UNCHANGED SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A Constantinople message dated 11th November reports that the situation is unchanged and that developments are unlikely before the instructions of the Allied Governments are received. The Allied Generals and High Commissioners had a conference at the British Embassy this afternoon, which was adjourned. The Allies have agreed to remove the censorship on the Turkish communications with Angora. The British forces celebrated the Armistice Day by an impressive ceremony at the headquarters. General Harington and High Commissioner Rumbold, together with the British community and the representatives of all units here, were present. Turkish bakers in the Asiatic suburbs are refusing to supply the Christians with bread.

BREAD FAMINE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Athens, Nov. 11.—Advices from Constantinople, dated 7th, refer to a bread-famine as a result of the importers' refusing to land flour in consequence of the inordinate customs duties imposed by the Kemalists. The position is "expected to improve after the British occupation of the Customs." It should be noted that Allied occupation of the Customs has not yet been reported from Constantinople.

TURKS' DEMAND AT LAUSANNE.

A REFERENDUM IN SYRIA, PALESTINE AND IRAQ.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Paris.—Telegrams from Rome state that it is confirmed that the Turks intend to ask at Lausanne for the organisation of a referendum in Syria, Palestine and Iraq, to be held only after the inhabitants who have been expelled or left of their own accord have returned to their homes.

M. POINCARE TO RECEIVE ISMET PASHA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A telegram from Lausanne announcing Ismet Pasha's arrival states that Ismet Pasha has summoned Angora's representatives from Paris and Rome by telephone in order to discuss the situation with them before going to Paris.

A Paris message says: M. Poincare has expressed his willingness to receive Ismet Pasha informally but has promised not to make any agreement involving the other Allies.

RAFET PASHA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Constantinople, Nov. 12.—Rafet Pash has been appointed as provisional representative of Angora in Constantinople, succession to Hamid Bey.

SERBIAN WAR PREPARATIONS?

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Belgrade.—The National Assembly in secret session has voted an armament credit of eight hundred million dinars. A semi-official statement says that armaments are a normal necessity and it is purely accidental that the vote coincides with the Near Eastern complications. The exchange rate for the dinar in London is at present 270 to the pound sterling.

A SADHUS' CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Sadhus Mahamandal, a special conference of Sadhus will be held at Tiruvannamalai on 2nd and 3rd December. His Holiness Shri Sankaracharya of Sarda Pith is expected to preside. His Holiness will probably stay on a couple of days in Madras and will deliver two lectures on his way to Tiruvannamalai.

Moulvi Afzalul Huq, printer and publisher of "Dhumketu", a bi-weekly vernacular paper, of Calcutta who has been arrested on a charge of publishing two alleged seditious articles, was produced on the 11th before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was released on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

INDIAN CHIFES.

(Continued from previous page.)

what are the people to do when most of the present rulers believe that the whole safety of the state depends on a blind servility towards the Agent and who think themselves masters both of the land and the treasury of which they are guardians and who regard their subjects merely as a goose that lays golden eggs. There was a time when a Raja dared not satisfy his own desires at the expense of the people's needs, when his desires had to be one with their needs unless he was prepared to face a tremendous *hartal* in the whole whole country. In this age, however the subjects have been deprived of even this weapon. The Government of India have in their treaties understood the word "state" to mean only the Raja, whereas a state is composed not only of one Raja but of subjects as well however tyrannous the Raja may be, therefore, his subjects have lost the right to depose him. There is then only one alternative left to the subjects. Let them become members of the National Congress and by their numbers and subscriptions give it such power as might enable it to succeed in its best undertaking. If your Rajas are wise they will set about removing all your difficulties while we are engaged in the struggle for Swaraj so that the new regime might begin with mutual friendship and esteem.

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

There is another duty which people of Kathiawar must fulfil besides. That is the duty of obeying Mahatmaji's exhortations with regard to spinning, weaving and wearing of khadi until they have entirely stopped the importation of foreign cloth into India and thus saved 60 crores which used to fill the coffers of foreign merchants. This will mean work and therefore food and clothing for 6 crores of our starving brothers and sisters. While we are fighting for Swaraj it is the special duty of people of Kathiawar to take steps towards making national education possible for their children. If your Rajas choose they could start national schools in their states to-day, but be sure that the agency has them so firmly in its grasp that they will never dare to take such a risk. You will also have to keep the Hindu-Muslim *entente* in mind. If you want Swaraj you will have to strain every sinew to make this unity unshakable and unbreakable. I therefore ask both Hindus and Muslims of Kathiawar to unite and assist the Khilafat cause to the best of their ability.

GULF BETWEEN RULERS AND RULED.

SJT. M. P. SANGHAVI'S SPEECH.

The following is a more detailed report of the speech of Sjt. M. P. Sanghavi, the Chairman of the Reception Committee:—

Sjt. Mohanlal Pitamberdas Sanghavi, Chairman, Reception Committee of Kathiawar Conference said Jhalawad cannot be so ungrateful as not to mention the services of Sjt. Sivlalbhai Nimjibhai who has done his utmost even at the risk of his health to spread Khaddar and Charka. His princely donation of a lakh of rupees to Swarajya Fund and Khadi stores are a living monument of his work. He was best fitted to accord you welcome, but owing to his confinement to bed due to ill health the pleasure and responsibility of according a reception to you has been my privilege. Wadhwan camp has become the centre of Jhalawad by its commercial and geographical position.

The speaker then dealt with the ancient lores of the country and said that then the relations betleen the rulers and the ruled were that of Swarajya: States cared much for the people and remained protectors of the people in the true sense of the term.

GULF BETWEEN RULERS AND RULED.

But history has changed in proportion to the influence of western materialistic education. The gulf between the rulers and the ruled is widening every day. As a consequence the element of affection for the subjects is disappearing. Official selfishness and wantonness has increased. The whole thing can be easily illustrated by Dhrangadra incident that occurred 10 years ago. The Dhrangadra public with a view to bring their grievances to the Rajsaheb's notice observed hartal. The officials turned a deaf ear.. On informing the Agency authorities the evasive reply was received. We have full trust in the Rajsaheb. On the other hand a number of our people was imprisoned. Hartal law came in force. The whole incident is enough to expose the arbitrary methods of administering justice in native states and the callousness of British Government. The opposition to the conference emanates from those quarters where autocracy and high handedness reign supreme. On the other hand liberal-minded chiefs like the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot opened the gate of liberty of Kathiawar by allowing the conference to be held in Rajkot. The speaker then reviewed the principal events that happened during the last one and a half year. The Dhrangadra incident, the prohibition of a committee meeting in Junagadh, the visit of the Governor of Bombay and the consequent arrests and deportations, the application of sect. 129 A to Agency areas and last but not the least the confiscation of Sjt. Gopaldass state. He then requested the conference to move in the matter of the Princes Protection Act, which vitally affects the whole of Kathiawar.

CONDITIONS IN STATES.

Speaking on the condition of people in the Native States of Kathiawar, he said: We are divided between 69 different states each possessing its own characteristic. In some States the farmers are fleeced.

The police department works more according to the will of the higher officials than to the tenets of law. The subjects are taxed heavily to get as much income as possible to be expended for Maharajas' luxuries. To be brief the whole public life depends on the sweet will of the official and their chiefs. In villages the conditions are harrowing. The barbarous system of *veth* has been at the bottom of the ruin of the cultivator class. The remedy lies in rousing the subjects from their degradation. Thestates should allow news papers. They should also support industries and should so adjust excise duties as to give a stimulus to industrial growth in the states. They should also prohibit liquor traffic and give every facility for national education.

ARMISTICE DAY.

ALL-INDIA CELEBRATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, November 11.

Messages from all parts of India show that Armistice Day was observed in accordance with His Majesty's wishes by two minutes' silence.

AT DELHI.

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Great crowds assembled in the neighbourhood of the Cenotaph for the celebration of the Remembrance Day—the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice. The King accompanied by his two sons, the Prince of Wales who was still limping badly as a result of the recent hunting accident and the Duke of York laid wreaths at the foot of the Cenotaph as did also Lord Curzon on behalf of the Government. The base of the Cenotaph was a mass of flowers and wreaths and was the centre of a hollow square formed by the detachments of all the forces, of the crowds and ex-soldiers' organisations. The hour of eleven was marked by the firing of maroons after which the crowd observed 2 minutes' complete silence —the central feature of the celebrations. This token of respect for "the glorious dead." was indeed observed not only in Whitehall but throughout the whole of Great Britain and the British Empire. All movement of traffic was simultaneously stopped. At the conclusion of this extremely impressive silence the massed Guards' Band assembled in Whitehall lead the Assembly in singing of the old hymn "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Almost everyone in London to-day was wearing crimson poppy as a token of remembrance, sold on behalf of the disabled ex-service men's charities. A wreath of these red poppies, six feet high, lay at the foot of the Cenotaph sent by Lord Haig Emblems of poppies were also laid on behalf of the services, Government Departments, and overseas Dominions. B.O.W.).

DELHI. Nov. 13.

A procession of mourners passed the Cenotaph on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Armistice and continued until a late hour last evening. All classes were represented and all bore wreaths of bunches of flowers which they reverently laid on the Empire's shrine. Queues entering great distance have been slowly passing the monument the whole of to-day despite the thick fog which has prevailed.—B. O. W.

IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Armistice Day was fittingly observed in Calcutta. Arrangements had been made to announce the striking of the hour for the observance of the two minutes silence by the firing of a gun from ramparts of Fort William and as the moment approached a large gathering consisting for the most part of Europeans but including few Indians in addition to the party of nurses and representatives of the Salvation Army assembled around the cenotaph and as the gun boomed forth the whole concourse stood in an impressive silence in honour of the glorious dead. Afterwards uniting in singing "Oh God our help in ages past" many wreaths and other tributes of flowers had been placed at the base of the cenotaph by the relatives of those in Calcutta who fell in the war as well as by commercial firms, public bodies and clubs. The work in the Courts, Government, mercantile a nd other offices also ceased for two minutes. Trams and other traffic remained still and on the railways also the running of trains was suspended.

TEA LABOUR IN ASSAM.

STRAINED RELATIONS WITH PLANTERS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The resolution on inmigrant labour in Assam for the year ending June last states that in the early part of the year depression in tea industry continued but towards the end of the year the position materially improved. The effects on recruitment were most marked and though the year was a healthy one, there was again a reduction of total labour force. There is a general shortage of labour and the effort which the tea industry is making to open out fresh fields of recruitment, to offer greater attractions to possible immigrants will have the support and sympathy of the local Government. In view of the political atmosphere of the early part of the year, it is not surprising that relations between the planters and the neighbouring villagers were less satisfactory than usual. The Divisional Commissioners have mentioned rioting cases that occurred in the various gardens and it is satisfactory to find that in the Surma Valley labour force was much more settled at the end of the year.

FAILURE OF REFORMS

"WHITEHALL'S OBSTRUCTIVENESS"—THE CAUSE

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 11.

"Failure seems writ large on the new dispensation and if the failure really comes will not be for the want of effort on our part but persistent obstructiveness from Whitehall," is the statement to a press interviewer by Mr. Bhurgri who has returnod from England. Mr. Bhurgri while in England resigned his membership of the Council of State as a protest against Mr. Lloyd George's pro-Greek policy and his resignation was hailed by the anti-war press as a timely warning reflecting Indian opinion. Mr. Bhurgri emphasised the need of active propaganda in England and other countries against the campaign of calumny and misrepresentation carried on by retired Anglo-Indians backed by the bulk of the Civil Service in India.

C. D. COMMITTEE REPORT.

BEHAR PRESS COMMENT.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Nov. 11.

Commenting on the Civil Disobediance Committee's report the "Search-Light" says:—It is unfortunate that the report fails to give a clear lead to the country. It however ought to serve the purpose of stimulating active interest in the study of conflicting views propounded in it in order that the decisions of the Gaya Congress may be really helpful.

The "Behar Herald" says:—Non-cooperation as practised by Mr. Gandhi was a rule of life and in indentifying himself with the Congress, Mr. Gandhi converted his rule of life to that of political expediency. He probably intended when he accepted the leadership of the Congress to achieve what others before him had failed which was a change in the standard of conduct. It is the pathetic story of the disruption of King Arthur's Round Table.

N. C. O. AND ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

MR. DAS EXPLAINS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. C. R. Das replied to the charge that for Non-Cooperatos to enter the Councils would be inconsistent with the principle of Non-Cooperation, and said that to his mind such a charge implied a confusion of thought. If by entering they intended to become a part of the Institution and to carry out the work outlined in the Reform Act, that would be against the spirit of Non-Cooperation, but his suggestion was that Non-Cooperators should join the Councils to carry out their own objects and either mend or the Councils and entering on those terms might be looked upon as the item of Non-Cooperation.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS

Minocher Manekji Madon, Kalbadevi, writes:—"I would examine the question of entry into Councils from the point of view of the constitution of the Non-Cooperation movement." He contends that the object of the movement is to bring moral pressure upon the Government to change its policy, and any alterations and amendments in this cardinal principle, even if they promised a speedier remedy to our aches and ailments, would be incompatible with the moral background of our faith.

T. S. Gopalkrishna, Hughes Road, writes:—"I think that the document is bound to create new difficulties in the way of realising Swaraj, and will not only set up Non-Cooperators themselves against one another but will evoke the well-known class prejudices in our body politic. It is useless to argue with the 'entries and wrecks.' All those who love the country must face this new menace with all the kindness and charity of our Great Leader. Not only will we then see the advent of Swaraj, but also the death-kuell of the clay-headedness among us."

"Hasya", Santa Cruz:—"I think the greatest menace in the true working out of our programme was our intolerance of our domestic opponents and this failure to live up to our ideals is at the bottom of the cry for change. Let us remove this root-cause by an efficient building up of our national establishments. We can then move on with courage and fortitude."

P. G. Sahasrabudhe, Dadar, maintains that, thanks to the Mahatma's *Mantra*, we have outgrown the glamour of Council which is apparent from the variety of the ends in view sought by the entry. That few seek the Councils for their own sake is proof of the fact that a change in the programme will be without justification.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

In connection with the request from some centres for the postponement of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee fixed for 20th instant, the President has declared that he has no power to order postponement except at the desire of the majority of members of the All-India Congress Committee. He is further of opinion that the All-India Committee which directed the report on the question of Civil Disobedience to be submitted to it is entitled to consider that report and it is for that Committee to leave the final consideration of the report to the newly elected Committee if it so desires. It is therefore, notified for the information of the members of the Committee hitherto in office that the meeting fixed for 20th November at Calcutta will be held as already announced.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS ON SATURDAY.

(Associated Press.)

Allahabad, Nov. 13.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at 148 Russa Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th instant.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh and Amir Shaik Mahomed have left Government House.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY RECONSTRUCTION.

DISCUSSION IN SENATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

At to-day's meeting of Calcutta University Senate under the presidency of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee the preliminary report of the Committee appointed by the Senate in pursuance of a resolution passed at Bengal legislative council on the subject of reconstruction of University was discussed. In moving that the report be adopted Dr. Urquhart pointed out that on the question of the dual function of the Senate the Committee proceeded on the lines of the Sadler Commission report and that it was that there ought to be two governing bodies in the university one for academic purposes and the other for administrative purposes.

POLICE IN MALABAR.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The "Madras Mail's" Calicut correspondent writes stating that serious allegations of bribery, extortion and other corrupt practices have recently been cropping up against several village police officers and other subordinates stationed in disturbed tracts of Ernad, Waluvanad and Ponnani. Two constables of Tirurangadi station were dismissed a little while ago on charges of unprovoked assaults upon a couple of inoffensive Moplahs. The correspondent adds that altogether over a dozen officers are under suspension and that it is believed sensational charges against certain police officers will very shortly come to light.

ADVANCE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT!

NADIAD MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT REMOVED BY EXECUTIVE FIAT

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 11.

The President of the Nadiad Municipality who did not resign his seat along with other non-cooperating members has now been removed by an order of the Government of Bombay. A rule had been issued against the Nadiad Municipality and the National Education Board of Nadiad to show cause why they should not be detained in civil prison for breach of injunction granted by the District Court, Ahmedabad, restraining the Municipality from transferring and the National Education Board from receiving any municipal property or any funds till the disposal of the suit filed by Government. The alleged breach was said to have been committed by the Municipality in passing a resolution making a monthly grant of Rs. 900 to the National Education Board for the furthering of middle and high school education and by the National Education Board in receiving the grant but the District Judge has discharged the rule observing that the disbursements were made in pursuance of a resolution not covered by the injunction. There was nowhere a prayer to restrain the municipality from passing further resolutions sanctioning disbursements for a different purpose.

U. P. DISTRICT BOARDS BILL

QUESTION OF INCREASE OF LOCAL RATE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

The first stage of the discussion on the taxation clauses of the District Boards Bill was reached to-day when the Council carried without a division a landlord's amendment to include the provision that no district board should increase the present local rate on lands unless the tax on circumstances and property were enforced. The landlords pointed out that since the establishment of District Boards they were paying local rates, and addition to that could be made only after the new tax on non-agricultural classes were enforced.

The Hon. Sir Ludovic Porter in opposing pointed out the amount realised by taxing circumstances and property would not be sufficient to meet the demands of the Boards and the immediate need for money which could not be raised by taxing circumstances of and property for which the machinery had to be set up.

The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, Minister, agreed with Sir Ludovic and left the question to the decision of the Council. An amendment of Mr. Pim, Commissioner of Allahabad, that both the taxes should be simultaneously raised was withdrawn.

AN AKALI'S DEATH IN JAIL.

PRABANDAK COMMITTEE'S ALLEGATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 10.

A crowd of ten thousand headed by a military pensioners' *jatha* attended the funeral procession of an Akali prisoner who died of dysentay in the jail hospital. The Superintendent of Jails wrote to the Prabandak Committee to assist him to get into touch with the family of the deceased and when the body was removed from the jail, a large crowd followed singing hymns. The Committee alleged that the prisoner died for want of sufficient clothes and from bad food while in the temporary camp in Gobindgarh.

ANOTHER JATHA CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 11.

The Jatha of one hundred and four strong arrested at Gurukabagh yesterday was convicted to-day as usual. Eleven were discharged on account of age and two received light sentences on accout of their tender age.

The Sikh leaders case came up for hearing to-day and four out of the 76 witnesses were examined. The case is adjourned till the 16th instant.

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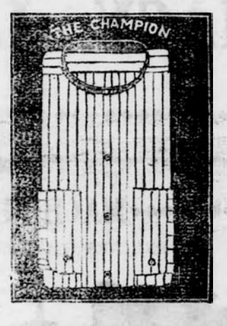


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COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL.

COMMITTEE'S IMPROVEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

The Select Committee on the Compulsory Education Bill and the Local Boards Bill which have been meeting here during the last few days have concluded their labours. They are understood to have improved both the Bills in important particulars. The Bill as introduced provided for one half and two thirds Government grant in case of municipalities and local boards respectively that would go in for compulsion. The insufficiency of this provision having been brought home to the Committee, it has increased the proportion in the case of local boards from two-thirds to three-fourths As regards municipalities, discretion has been given to Government to increase it in individual cases. Another noteworthy improvement is the provision for compelling local bodies to frame schemes about the introduction of compulsory education that should be widely diffused within a definite period. There is going to be an adjourned session of the Council beginning on December 4 when these Bills will come up for their final stages.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, M.L.C., has been elected Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee in place of Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe who is precluded under medical advice from attending any public work until the beginning of next year. It is understood that the Excise Committee also whose Chairman he is, will restart on its labours in January next.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AVERTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

The grave ministerial crisis which was apprehended over the taxation clauses of the District Boards Bill was averted to-day when the Legislative Council carried by an overwhelming majority the amendment imposing one and a half per cent. additional taxation on land for the purpose of District Boards. Though the percentage was two per cent. less than in the Bill, it was the percentage that was agreed to by a compromise between liberals and several landlords mainly Hindus. Sir Harcourt Butler was particularly interested in bringing about a compromise and the personal influence of the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, Minister in charge of the Bill contributed not a little to his success.

1½ PER CENT ADDITIONAL TAXATION

Mr. Zafer Hussain moved an amendment that there should be no additional taxation. Rai Bahadur Thakur Mahsal Singha, a landlord, moved another amendment suggesting one and a half per cent. additional taxation. Sir Ludovic Porter spoke on behalf of Government supporting the latter amendment which was accepted by Hon. Jagat Narain. Heated discussions followed, liberals and Hindu Zemindars supporting the amendment, Moslems and landlords opposing it. The amendment was carried by 62 against 32 votes, all officials and two Mahomedans voting with Ministers, liberals and Hindu landlords. All Mahomedans and 12 Hindu landlords and another Hindu lawyer voted against it. The original amendment of Mr. Zafar Hussain was negatived by a very large majority.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is notified that in 1923 not more than three thousand chests of Benares opium will be offered for sale by auction at Calcutta. Government reserve to themselves the right to reduce the quantity or class of opium for sale.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at Machilipatam took up for consideration the question of punitive tax in Guntur and Sitanagaram when a proposal was made that money should be collected in the name of Tilak Swaraj Fund in order to help the needy victims on whom fines of this kind were levied. The Committee passed a resolution that Congress of 1923 be invited to the Andhra Province and that the All-India Congress Committee meeting on the 20th was unnecessary in view of the Gaya Congress.

A press communique says that brokerage will be discontinued on all treasury bills subsequent to the next tender sale on the 17th instant. Intermediate bills taken up on or after the 20th instant will not receive brokerage.

The Conference of General Council of the Burmese Association held at Thayetmo expressed dissatisfaction at introduction of dyarchical form of Government and decided to establish arbitration courts to try civil and certain criminal suits.

The Maharaja Bahadur of Nepal has granted one thousand rupees to the Calcutta University to meet expenses of Mr. B. Pagchi, University lecturer, in the Department of Ancient Indian History, who had proceeded to France via Indo-China, China, Japan and Siberia with Professor Sylvain Levi.

The Calcutta University Senate has granted permission to Manaranjan Guha who could not appear at the last Intermediate examination as he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for participation in the non-cooperation movement to appear at the next examination as a non-collegiate student.

In accordance with the decision announced in August last, the Madras Government have directed the suspension of sentences of 22 prisoners convicted in connection with the Moplah rebellion on condition of good behaviour during the period covered by the original sentence in each case.



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CERTIFICATES AND ADDRESS.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometime and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transactien and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and Palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my nancial losses—

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I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found quite true. He also gives the accourate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his visit. I have earned a good deal in shares and piece-goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

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K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.

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RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.

I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

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I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.

I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.

I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velpalayam.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.

Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains, Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.

Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.

I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.

I need your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.

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K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.

I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.

I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kurnool.

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G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.

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M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.

Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.

Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 9 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kallanganja.

I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.

Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a cure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.

I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.

I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

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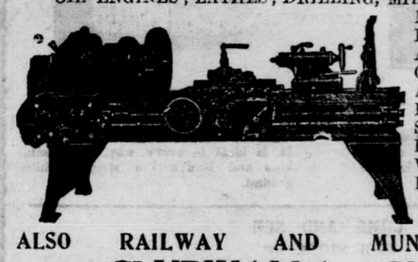
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